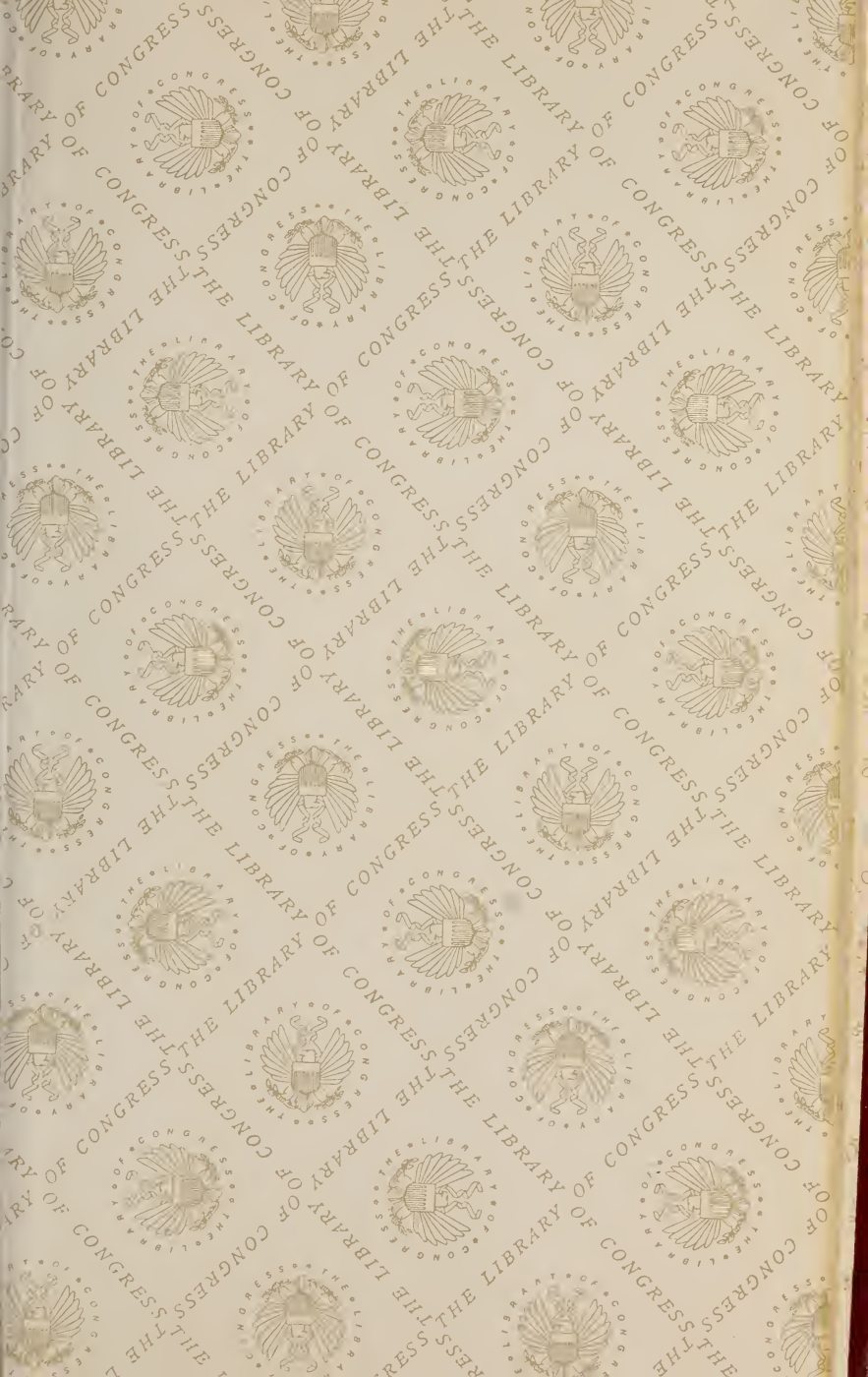


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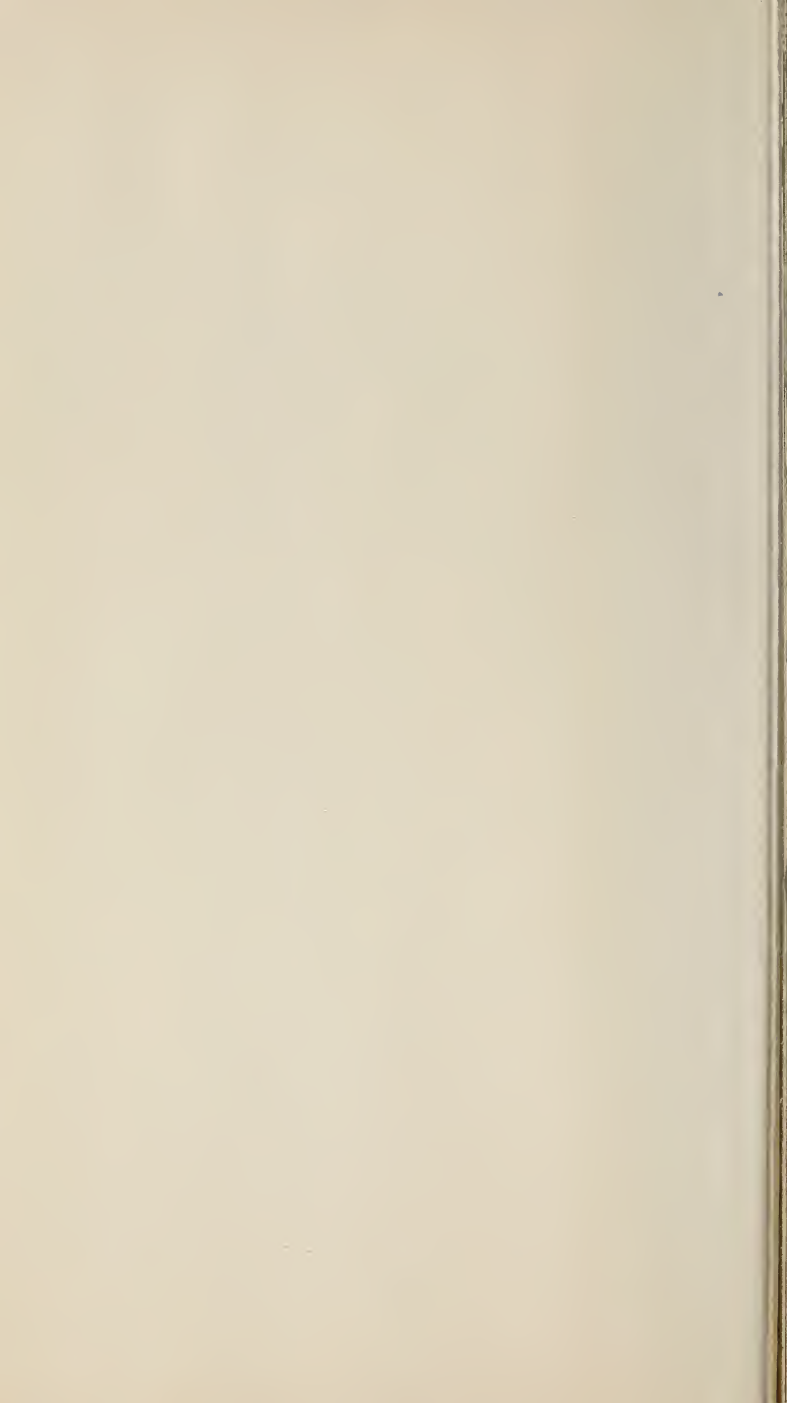
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THE
PROGRESSIVE
TRANSLATOR.

ENGLISH PIECES ARRANGED FOR TRANSLATION
INTO GERMAN,

FOR

SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES,

BY

JOS. BALDAUF and T. ULBRICHT,

TEACHERS OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE IN THE MILWAUKEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MILWAUKEE:

J. B. HOEGER & SONS, PUBLISHERS,

449 and 451 East Water Street.

1875.



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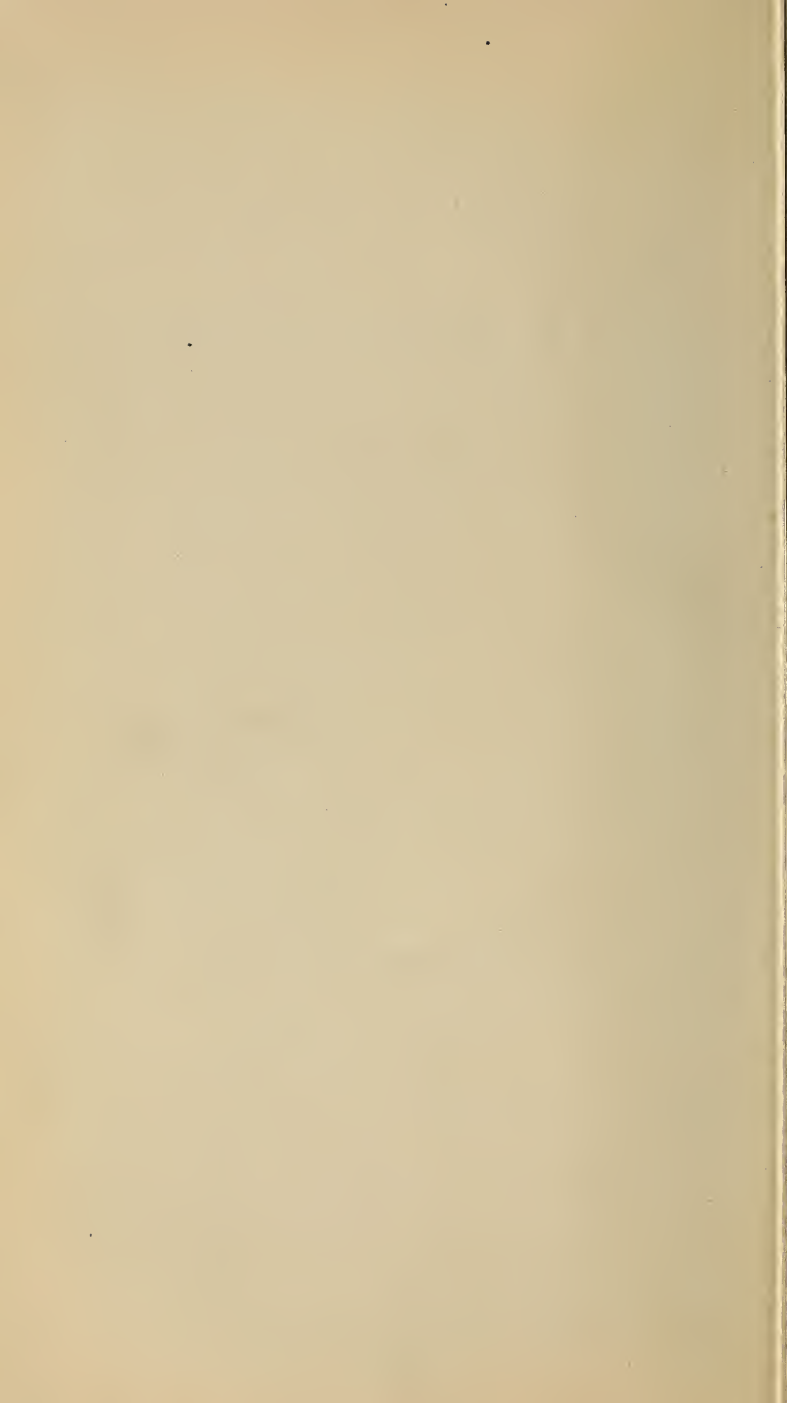
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INTRODUCTION.

This little book has been prepared to meet a want that has been strongly felt in the German classes of the Milwaukee Public Schools. In the Graded Course of Instruction in the German language, adopted a year ago, translation from English into German was made a prominent feature; but great difficulty has been experienced by the teachers in carrying out the work systematically for want of a progressive series of exercises adapted to the purposes of the course. The "Progressive Translator" has been prepared to supply this deficiency. It is the result of the experience of two teachers actively engaged in the work of German instruction. Their aim has been to produce a *practical* exercise book, adapted to the needs of schools in which German is regularly and systematically taught. The authors have labored faithfully and conscientiously to produce a manual which, I am sure, will be found serviceable in the class-room. The study of the German language forms an important part of the instruction given in the Public Schools of many of our large cities and is daily growing into larger proportions—every effort to make it more thorough and complete, should meet with encouragement from all who are interested in its success.

JAMES MAC ALISTER,
Superintendent of Public Schools.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16, 1875.



Vorwort.

Das Bedürfniß unserer deutschen Schüler in den öffentlichen Schulen veranlaßte uns zur Herbeischaffung und Sammlung dieser Uebersetzungstücke; aber nur der ihrem Gebrauch folgende große Fortschritt der Klassen bewog uns, mit der Ermuthigung durch unsere Schulbehörden, zur Herausgabe des „Progressive Translator“ für Lehrer und Schüler der deutschen und der englischen Sprache.

Wir können in unsern Volksschulen mit deutschen Kindern nicht das Deutsche getrennt vom Englischen lehren! Wenn aber die deutsche Sprache an die englische angeknüpft und mit derselben verglichen werden soll, dann muß der gesunden Pädagogik auch im Uebersetzen neue Bahn gebrochen werden, und zwar durch Gebrauch eines Lehrmittels, welches Gelegenheit gibt, daß das Englische in allen „Readers“ von den Kindern völlig verstanden werde. Die Lesestücke in jenen „Readers“ sind für die Schüler nicht zum Uebersetzen, sondern zur Ueberwindung der künstlich gehäuften Schwierigkeiten im Lesen geschrieben: demnach müssen anstatt jener für die Jugend größtentheils nicht übersehbaren Lesestücke andere Aufsätze im gleichen Sprach- und Wörternkreise dargeboten werden. Wenn dies vom kleineren bis zum größeren „Reader“ fortgeführt wird, so lernt der deutsche Schüler durch die genaue Kenntniß der Wörter und sprachgebräuchlichen Ausdrücke sein

Englisch gründlich — ein Preis, welchen Jeder aus der großen Masse in den Volksschulen erringen sollte! Der Schüler lernt aber auch sein Deutsch mit dem Englischen im gleichmäßigen Ideen- und Sprachreise. Und indem der Deutsche in Amerika, beide Sprachen vergleichend, beide Sprachen lernt — wird er dadurch nicht amerikanisiert?!

Um im Deutschen volle Entwicklung der Schüler in den Volksschulen zu erreichen, muß man von dem Mißbrauch der „praktischen Grammatiken“ als „hauptsächliche Uebersetzungs-Lehrmittel“ ganz abgehen; deren Theorie muß vielmehr durch Gebrauch von idiomatischen Uebersetzungen, welche der jezeitigen und bezüglichen Sprachentwicklung angepaßt sind, „lebendig“ gemacht werden: denn Uebersetzen ist wol Mittel, aber auch — Zweck.

Daß auf diese Weise eine Ebenmäßigkeit der Entwicklung der gleichen deutschen Klassen aller Volksschulen in einer Stadt sich erzielen läßt, sowie ein sicherer Einblick der Schulräthe und Prinzipale in dieselbe, wird Jedermann einleuchtend sein.

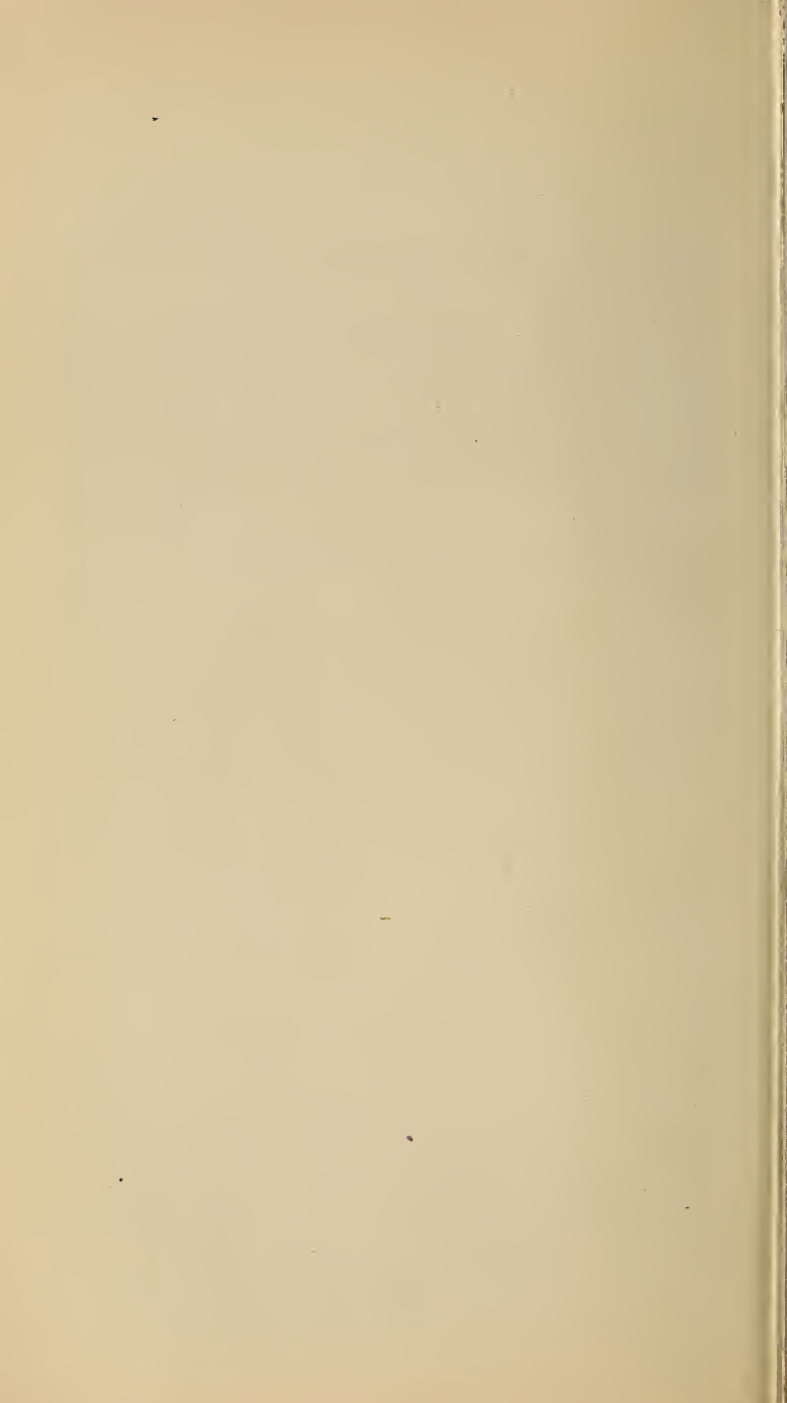
Die in diesem „Translator“ stufenweise geordneten Aufsätze in allerlei Form und Schreibart bieten Mittel dar, die edlen Ziele des deutschen Unterrichts zu erreichen, indem sie auch mit ihrer die Lesebücher vielfältig ergänzenden Ideenbildung dem Anschauungsunterricht ein weites Feld bieten, weshalb auch der Fortschritt der Einführung in die idiomatischen Schwierigkeiten nicht unbedingt an die laufende Nummer der Stücke gebunden ist. Auch die in einem angehängten Wörterbuche gegebenen Vokabeln (über 1500) sind genügend, weil durch sie noch eine große Menge gleichbedeutender, und in den

englischen und deutschen Studien auch eine große Zahl neuer Wörter gelernt wird.

Aufsätze, brauchbar für eine solche Stufenfolge, um sie ganz oder verändert zu benutzen, sind sehr selten; und bitten wir deshalb um gütige Aufnahme dieses „Progressive Translator“ auch in den weiteren Kreisen der Lehrer und Schulfreunde.

Die Verfasser.

Milwaukee, Wis., im August 1875.



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PROGRESSIVE TRANSLATOR.



PROGRESSIVE TRANSLATOR.

1. THE MAN AND THE BIRD.

We saw a man with a gun. He tried to shoot a bird. The bird flew off and sang a glad song. We were glad to see the bird free, for the man had no use for it.

2. THE GIRL ON THE SWING.

A little girl fell from a swing and hit her head. It made her cry. A swing is not a safe thing for little girls.

3. THE BLIND MAN.

I saw an old blind man by the side of the road. His dog held the man's hat, as if to beg for him. I put five cents into the man's hat.

4. NELLIE AND THE FLOWER.

On a fine day in July Nellie went to walk. She found a pink, and held it up for her mother to smell it. Nellie loves the garden. I hope you will love it too.

5. THE SNOW-MAN.

See the snow-man the boys have made. He has a pipe in his mouth and a club in his fist. Strike us, if you dare, snow-man! When the sun comes out you will drop that club of yours.

6. THE OWL.

The owl can not see by day, but it can see after sun-set. An owl was sitting in an oak-tree. A boy saw the owl, and said to a man, "An owl is in the top of the oak." The man got his gun and shot the owl.

7. THE COW.

A boy was driving a cow. An old man met the boy and said to him, "My lad, what is your cow good for?" The boy said, "Our cow gives milk. From milk we make butter, and we eat the butter with bread for our dinner."

8. THE OX.

An ox has two horns, four legs and four feet. He can draw the plow, or the cart. He is quite strong, and works very hard for man. He has red, or white, or black hair. He eats grass, and hay, and corn; and he drinks water.

9. THE SLY FOX.

One day a hungry fox saw a fat hen sitting on a box lid. A big boy saw mister fox, as he was trying to get the hen. The boy ran for his gun. The sly fox saw the boy go for the gun. "Ah!" said mister fox, "I can not get a fat dinner to-day. If I am not off, the boy may get me." So, away ran the fox.

10. PRAIRIE-DOGS.

Prairie-dogs are little animals found in large companies on some of the western prairies. They lodge and hide in holes which they dig in the ground, and are noted for a sharp bark like that of a small dog.

11. THE LITTLE DREAMER.

A little boy was dreaming,
Upon his nurse's lap,
That all the stars dropped from the sky
And fell into his cap.

So, when his sleep was over,
What did the dreamer do?
Why, he went and looked inside his cap,
And found—it wasn't true.

12. THE SNOW-DROP.

In the month of March, while the snow is yet on the ground, the snow-drop will spring up and show its white leaves. It is a dear flower, and I love to see it bloom.

13. THE GREEN-HOUSE.

A green-house is built for plants which will not grow well out of doors. It is covered with glass, so as to let in light to the plants. The glass also lets in the heat of the sun.

14. A LETTER.

MILWAUKEE, July 25, 1875.

MY DEAR MOTHER:

I want my Arithmetic. It is on the table in my room. Will you please send it by Charles.

Your affectionate daughter,

ANNA.

15. THE WHITE BEAR.

The white bear lives on the ice-cliffs and shores of the far north. There the seas freeze, and no green thing is to be seen. This bear is strong and fierce, and with his teeth and claws can do great harm.

16. THE SAW-MILL.

In a saw-mill the men are at work sawing logs and trunks of trees, which they make into planks and beams.

With these we can build a house or a ship. It takes a great many planks and beams for a house or for a ship. You would see quite a large grove, if you could see all the trees growing that are cut down to build a ship.

17. THE TRUANT.

One day Frank thought he would stay away from school. He went to play by the edge of a small stream. He took some sticks and stones, and with them built a small bridge. When it was done he staid till school was out, and then went home. But he could not hide his guilt; for he knew he had done wrong. He hung his head for shame, and said he was sorry for what he had done. Let us hope he will not do so again.

18. CHARLES AND HIS DOG.

There was once a little boy, his name was Charles, and he had a dog whose name was Brave. Now, Brave could swim well, but Charles could not swim at all.

One day when Charles went to the river with some boys to bathe, he put his arm around Brave's neck and made the good dog swim with him across the river.

This was a bold act on the part of Charles, and it was not a wise one, for he might have lost his hold of the dog's neck, and so have gone down beneath the waves, since he could not swim.

19. THE PET HARES.

George Rostman is eight years old. He lives with his papa and mamma on a large farm. As their house is far from the road, he has few playmates. But George is not lonely, though he has but few to share in his sports. He drives the cows to the field, and feeds the fowls. He takes care of the calves and the lambs. He has a hoop to roll, a bat and a ball, a small cart, a pair of stilts, and a large kite with red wings. But George thinks most of his pet hares. He has four old hares and nine young ones. On fair days George lets his hares out of their pen. He takes a chair and sits near them, while they eat the grass in the front yard.

20. WHAT A CHILD SEES.

Look around you, little child, and tell me what you see. Above me is the blue sky, the sun, the clouds, and at night the moon and stars.

In the fields I see trees, flowers, fruits, beasts, birds, and a great many other things.

I see all sorts of forms,—some short, some tall, some thin, some thick, some sharp, some round, some smooth, some rough.

I see things that are black and white, red and blue, brown and green. I hear the song of birds, the hum of the bees, the fall of waters, the rush of wind, and the sound of bells.

I look at my body. I see that I have eyes, ears, hands, arms, feet, legs; a head, a face, a nose, and a mouth. With these I can see, hear, feel, run, walk, jump, smell, eat and drink.

21. THE PROUD FROG.

A herd of cattle was feeding in a meadow. A big ox approached a swamp in the neighborhood. The frogs in the swamp saw him and cried: "Oh what a big fellow!"—But one of the frogs boasted: "I can make myself quite as big." His comrades laughed at him. He was vexed at their mockery and said: "I will prove it to you." So he blew himself out powerfully. "Am I now as big?"—"No, far from it!" "Well then," said he, "but now!" He blew himself out more yet. "But now I am as big, am I not?" "No, not by a great deal!"—"Well, now I shall become as big,"—and he blew and blew, and—burst!

22. THE ORANGE.

Oranges grow in the warm, sunny South. In that land there are groves of orange-trees, on which hangs the ripe, round fruit, of the color of gold. The oranges look like golden apples.

Oranges have a thick, strong skin, and inside of that a sweet, juicy pulp which tastes very good. Did you ever see a boy or a girl who did not like oranges? While it is yet winter in the northern part of our country, the boys and girls who live in the southern part can go into the groves and pick ripe oranges from the trees.

But the people who live in the South do not keep all the fruit for themselves. They pick it from the trees, put it into small boxes, and send it away in ships—whole ship-loads of oranges.

23. THE BEAVER.

The beaver is from two to three feet long, and about one foot high. It is of a light brown color. It has fine fur, of which hats are made.

When summer comes, many beavers unite in a society, and build their houses. They have chambers to their houses.

When a beaver has no one to help it, it can not do much. Sometimes two hundred beavers live together.

The beaver has a tail about ten inches long, that is as flat as a shingle. It uses its tail for a trowel. Did you ever see a mason use his trowel?

Beavers can cut down large trees with their teeth. They make their houses of wood and mud.

Beavers can live in water, or on land. They build their houses by a river or a pond.

24. THE WOLF.

A boy was once taking care of some sheep not far from a forest. Near by, was a village, and he was told to call for help if there was any danger.

One day, in order to have some fun, he cried out with all his might, "The wolf is coming! the wolf is coming!"

The men came running with clubs and axes to destroy the wolf. As they saw nothing, they went home again, and left John laughing in his sleeve.

As he had had so much fun this time, John cried out again, the next day, "The wolf! the wolf!"

The men came again, but not so many as before. They saw no trace of the wolf; so they shook their heads and went back.

On the third day, the wolf came in earnest. John cried in dismay, "Help! help! the wolf! the wolf!" But not a single man came to help him.

The wolf broke into the flock, and killed a great many sheep. Among them was a beautiful lamb, which was John's, and which he loved very much.

The truth itself is not believed,
From one who often has deceived.

25. THE BEES.

Do not be rude to the bees. There was once a little girl so good and kind to the bees that she did not fear to let them creep all over her face.

They are neat little things. They have no dirt in their hives, and they keep the air of the hive pure and fresh.

A man once took such pains to teach his bees, that they would come on a large board, and when he said, "March!" would move in order, like men at drill.

A bad girl once struck at a bee with a stick, because she saw it light on a flower to suck honey. She soon found she had made a blunder. The bee flew off, and in some way made known to the rest of the bees what the bad girl had done. Then the bees all came out of the hive, and flew at the girl and stung her so that her screams were heard far and wide. She ran wildly away from them. For more than a week she was in great pain. The doctor came and put oil on her skin, but it was a long time before she was quite well.

26. THE APPLE.

Apples are good to eat, but we must not eat them before they are ripe. Some are sweet and some are sour. The apple has a stem, which holds it to the branch ; it has a skin, which we pare off sometimes ; and it has a core and seeds inside. If we should plant the seeds in the ground, little sprouts would come forth and grow to be trees and bear apples.

My mother makes sauce and tarts and pies of apples. We like the nice pies and tarts very much. The juice which is squeezed from apples we call cider.

27. A LETTER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5, 1875.

MY DEAR MOTHER :

Father is so busy that he said I must write you. We are all well but we miss you very much. The table looks so empty without your face ! The cat and dog get along without quarreling, and Pussy takes advantage of your absence to sleep in your rocking chair. We shall be so glad when you return.

Your loving son,

WILLIE BECKER.

Mrs. M. J. Becker, St. Louis, Mo.

28. "WHO SHALL SUFFER?"

The blacksmith of a village had murdered a man. The peasants of the place joined together, and begged the judge not to let the blacksmith suffer. They stated that they could not do without a blacksmith, that he was indispensable to the place to shoe horses, mend wheels, and so forth. The judge said : "How then can I do justice?"

A laborer answered : "Sir, there are two weavers in the village, and for so small a place one is enough; hang the other."

29. A NOBLE BOY.

A few years ago a steamboat sank in the Missouri River, near St. Louis. Among the persons swept over-board were a woman, and a boy about twelve years of age. A man on a steamer near by, seeing the boy struggling with the waves, threw him a rope. "Never mind me," replied the boy, "I can swim; save my mother." They were both saved.

30. WHAT WE HEAR IN THE COUNTRY.

The wind is blowing ;	The cart-wheels squeaking ;
The cows are lowing ;	The barn-door creaking ;
The brook is babbling ;	And John is sawing ;
The geese are gabbling ;	Willie huzzaing ;
The mule is braying ;	The peacock screeching ;
The horse is neighing ;	And Carrie teaching
The sheep are baaing ;	Three little boys
The boys hahaing ;	Amid all the noise.
The birds are singing ;	
The bells are ringing ;	

31. THE OVEN BIRD.

All birds do not make their nests alike. Some make them on trees; some, on bushes; some, on the ground.

In South America there is a bird, that makes its nest of clay, and shapes it something like an oven, and then hatches its young. This curious bird uses wet clay in building its dome-shaped nest. It gets the clay by the banks of rivers, and mixes it with grass and straw.

These help to keep everything in shape, until the hot sun bakes the clay nearly as hard as a brick. The nest has two chambers, made by running a wall of clay across from side to side. In the inner chamber, which is nearly dark, the bird lays her eggs on downy feathers. The oven bird is brown in color, slender in form, and about the size of a lark. It is a bold-looking fellow and very active.

32. THE AIR WE BREATHE.

The chief use of air is for us to breathe it. When we breathe we draw in the air through our mouth and nostrils, and it goes into our lungs and mixes with the blood.

Air is made up of two parts. One part is mixed with the blood when we breathe, and the other comes back through the nose.

If a man were put into a small room, in which the doors and windows were so shut that no air could get in, by and by, he would use up all the good part of the air, and then, if no more fresh air were let in, he would die.

People should always let fresh air into their rooms, because to breathe air not pure is hurtful.

Beasts and birds need the air as well as we do. If a mouse or a bird were shut in a box which had no hole in it, the mouse or bird would die for want of air.

Fishes breathe air through the water in which they live. If we fill a box with water and put a fish in it, and then shut the lid very closely, the fish will die.

33. THE CHILDREN AND THE PEACHES.

A father bought five peaches, the largest and finest to be seen, and gave one to each of his four boys, and the fifth to their mamma.

In the evening he asked them what they had done with their peaches, and how they liked them. "I ate mine and threw the stone away," said Charley, the youngest. "Oh, how nice it tasted!" "I ate mine," said the second, "and planted the stone in the garden to have a peach-tree from it." "I sold mine for five cents to a boy," said the third, "and picked up the stone which brother Charles cast away, cracked it and found a sweet kernel in it."

"I carried mine to sick Godfried, the neighbor's son, who has so long been bed-ridden, and ran away fast," said Edward, bashfully. "Now, who has made the best use of his peach?" asked the father.

And the other three called out: "Brother Edward has."

34. A LETTER.

VINITA, INDIAN TER., July 20, 1875.

DEAR FRIEND:

I live in the Indian Territory. My pa and ma are both Cherokees, but if you should see them you would think they were white people. Mother is teaching school; she has a real nice school. I am not going this term, for I stay at home and keep house for mother. I have four sisters going to school and only one little brother.

Our school-house came near getting burned down last week, but the neighbors put it out before it was much injured.

GRAY SQUIRREL.

35. THE ELK.

The elk, or moose-deer, is found in countries where it is very cold—in America, Europe and Asia. A full-grown elk is almost as heavy as an ox; also larger and taller than a horse.

The elk has a short, thick neck, a large head, and large horns weighing often as much as twenty pounds. His horns spread out widely. His legs are long and very powerful, but his tail is very short. He is of a dark brownish gray color, all but his legs and tail; these are lighter.

His hair is strong and coarse, and on the neck it forms a kind of mane. He lives in the pine woods, and eats the shoots of the trees; for his legs are so long, and his neck so short, that he can not graze. Sometimes the elk is tamed, and is kept in parks, like deer.

He belongs, like the deer, to the quadrupeds which chew the cud.

36. MAPLE SUGAR.

Maple sugar is made from the sap of the tree known as the sugar maple; but muscovado sugar is made from the juice of the sugar-cane. In some parts of the country, where the sugar-maple-tree grows, the farmer's first work in the spring is the making of maple sugar. It is only in the spring, when the frost begins to leave the ground, that the sap can be obtained, as it then rises from the roots of the trees, and ascends to the buds and leaves.

The following is the manner in which the sap is obtained. A hole, about an inch deep, is bored into the tree, with an auger; and a tube, sometimes made of the wood of the elder, or of the sumach, or perhaps of pine, is then driven in. Through this tube the sap flows, sometimes in slow drops,

and sometimes in almost a running stream. The sap is caught in troughs, or in wooden buckets. A pailful a day is sometimes obtained from a single tree. The sap is carried to the sugar house, where some of it is boiled until it becomes sugar.

37. THE LITTLE LETTER WRITER.

COUSIN EMILY: — I am going to tell you about a cat and some rabbits that I have. They all play together in the yard. Sometimes the cat tries to teach the rabbits to catch mice. They will eat together from the same dish.

One day they had some beef, and bread, and cabbage, set before them on the same plate. The cat agreed that the rabbits might have the cabbage, and puss took the beef herself. But when the cat was eating some bread, the rabbits bit at the other end.

Pussy did not like that, so she hit the rabbits with her paw. After that, they were very good friends again.

I can not tell you anything more about them now, for my hand is tired with writing; but I wish you would come here, and I will let you see them. This letter is from your
Cousin,

JOHN.

38. THE SAIL-BOAT.

Two boys, whose names were Frank and James, went out on the lake one fine day to have a sail. The wind blew fresh and strong, and they glided along on the water very fast. The boys thought it was fine sport. But while Frank was standing at the bow of the boat, and James sat at the stern to steer it, a sudden gust of wind struck the sail and upset the boat. Both boys fell into the water; and they would have been drowned, if a man had not seen them, and come to their

aid. They said they would not go out in a sail-boat again, unless some one was in it, older than themselves, who could tell them how to manage it.

39. STORY ABOUT A CRUEL EAGLE.

Eagles have been known to carry off geese, turkeys, lambs, and even small children.

Many years ago, a woman in the mountainous parts of Switzerland left her babe near the house ; and an eagle flew down from a high hill, and bore the child away in its claws.

The poor woman could do nothing but wring her hands and scream for help. But the bird soared away, and she never saw her babe again. The eagle flew to its nest on a high rock, where the poor little child was torn in pieces, and given to the young eagles to eat.

One day, a hunter found, not far from the eagle's nest, the red woolen cap, and a part of the dress which the child wore when it was taken away.

40. MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.

In the summer time, when the grass in the meadows has grown to its full height, the farmer cuts it down with the scythe, or with a machine called a mower, which is drawn by horses. When the grass has been dried in the sun, it is called hay. The farmer rakes this fresh hay into winrows, sometimes with a hand-rake, but now more frequently with a rake drawn by a horse, and called a horse-rake. Men pitch the hay on wagons, and it is then drawn into the barn, and piled away on the hay-mow ; or it is placed in the open field, in large heaps called hay-stacks.

The hay is the food, or fodder, which is given to the cattle, and horses, and sheep, in the winter season, when they can no longer find any green grass in the fields. The haying season is a busy time for the farmer. He knows he must "make hay while the sun shines."

After haying, comes the harvest, or the gathering in of the wheat, and the rye, the barley, the oats, and the peas, and some other crops. The wheat harvest is a busy, hurrying time. It is the great event of the year for the farmer in some parts of our northern states. The wheat must be cut down when the stalk, or straw, turns yellow. Then the kernel, or grain, which before was milky, and light, becomes hard and heavy; and the head of the wheat, which before stood erect, bends downward with its own weight. Then it is time to begin the harvest.

A man cuts the wheat with a sickle, or with a farming implement called a cradle; or it is cut by a machine called a reaper, which is drawn by horses. After the wheat has been cut down, it is bound in sheaves or bundles, which are put up in bunches of a dozen or more, called shocks, or stooks. The bundles then remain in the field until the straw has become thoroughly dried, when they are carried to the barn.

41. THE LIGHT-HOUSE.

A light-house is a tall building with a large lantern at the top in which a bright light is kept burning at night. It is built on a high rock near the seacoast, to warn ships, so that, when they see the light, they may keep off the shore.

Men live in the light-house, often a long way from the land, to take care of it, and to light the lamps every day as soon as it begins to grow dark. The light is not of the same

kind in every light-house. Some lights are quite bright and steady; but others flash, and are only seen from time to time. Sailors know in this way one light-house from another when it is far off, and can thus tell what part of the coast they are near.

In olden times fires were often lighted on the tops of towers, or on high hills, to warn ships when near the coast.

42. THE MAN AND THE LION.

A man in Africa killed a lion in a very cunning manner. The man was alone, and far from any house. He saw that a lion followed him, and knew that, when it was dark, he would be in great danger. So he came to a steep, craggy hill, and went to the top of it. Then he crept behind a great rock on the brow of the hill, and lay down.

He put his hat and coat on a stick, which he thrust into the ground, just above him, so that the lion might think, that they were the man. When it was dark, the lion came, and saw the hat and coat moving a little, like a man seated. The brute now crept along slyly, till he was quite near, and he leaped upon the hat and coat, tumbled down the steep, craggy hill, and was mangled to death at the bottom.

43. THE BIRDS SET FREE.

A man was walking one day through the streets of a city. He saw a boy with a number of small birds for sale, in a cage. He looked with sadness upon the little prisoners, flying about the cage, peeping through the wires, and trying to get out. He stood, for some time, looking at the birds. At last, he said to the boy, "How much do you ask for your birds?" "Fifty cents apiece, sir," said the boy. "I do not mean

how much apiece," said the man, " but how much for all of them. I want to buy them all."

The boy began to count, and found they came to five dollars. "There is your money," said the man. The boy took it, well pleased with his morning's trade. No sooner was the bargain settled, than the man opened the cage door, and let all the birds fly away.

The boy, in great surprise, cried, "What did you do that for, sir? You have lost all your birds." "I will tell you why I did it," said the man. "I was shut up three years in a French prison, as a prisoner of war, and I am resolved never to see any thing in prison which I can make free."

44. THE GOAT.

The goat is to be found in most parts of the world. On high hills, where he springs from cliff to cliff, he may at times be seen. The goat has long horns and a long beard. His hair is for the most part black and white, or pale brown, with a black stripe down his back.

He will climb steep rocks to find the shrubs, on which he loves to feed. He eats grass, too, and the bark of trees.

The goat can be made tame, but if we tease him, he will butt at us with his head. His flesh is good for food, and the milk of his mate is sweet, and of use in sickness. We call a young goat a kid, and of its skin we make gloves.

The cashmere goat is found in the country of that name; and the wool of this goat is used for making the famous cashmere shawl. It takes a year to make a single cashmere shawl of the best kind.

On the trunk of a tree thrown over a deep stream two goats once met, each wanting to go his own way.

If two men had met so, they might have had hard words. One might have said, "Give way to me;" and the other might have said, "No, you give way to me." What did these wise goats do? Why, one of them just knelt down and let the other one jump over him. Each then went on his way in peace.

Was not this much better than fighting? Was it not better than the words that passed between two men who met on a narrow walk? "I never give way for a knave," said one. "I always do," said the other, moving out of the way.

45. THE LION AND THE FOX.

There was once a fox who had never seen a lion; and so, when he saw a lion for the first time, he was so scared that he did not know what to do. The lion did him no harm; and the fox crept off out of the way, and ran to his hole, and there hid. He stayed in his hole a long while, till he found he must go in search of food, and then he crept out. He did not see anything to make him afraid.

But, some days after this, the fox once more met the same lion; and this time the fox was not quite so scared. He looked the great king of beasts in the face, and, instead of creeping away in fright as before, trotted off slowly, and even stopped to look around.

A third time the fox met the lion; and this time went up to him as if there was nothing to fear, as much as to say, "Good-morning, sir Lion, how do you do this fine day? I hope all the folks at home are well." The lion did not hurt the little fox. Thus we see that habit cures fear. So I have known a little boy to run away from a cow; but after seeing the cow twice or thrice, the boy was not afraid.

46. ALFRED AND HIS MOTHER.

Ten hundred years ago there lived in England a boy by the name of Alfred. His father was a king. The son of a king or a queen is called a prince. Alfred was a prince.

He had a mother who was a good woman and fond of books. One day she had in her hands a book which had large letters in it made with a pen, for the art of printing was not then known.

Alfred and his brothers liked the book very much, and their mother said, "I will give the book to him who shall first learn to read in it."

That same day Alfred went to a man who could teach him to read ; and so well did Alfred give his mind to study that he soon learned to read, and so he won the book.

He was proud of it all his life. When he was twenty-three years old, he became king of England. He was so wise and did so much good that he has been called Alfred the Great.

His good deeds are felt even in our own day and land. Much of his greatness and goodness may be traced back to the time when he saw the book in his mother's hand, and made up his mind to learn to read.

The aids for teaching you to read are much more than those which Alfred had, though he was a prince. If you would rise to be of any great use in the world, you must learn to read well.

47. THE KING BIRD.

The king bird is not larger than a robin. He eats flies and worms and bugs and berries.

He builds his nest in the trees near some house. When there are young ones, he sits on the top of a tree near them.

There he sees that no bird shall come to hurt them, or their mother. If a hawk, a crow, or even an eagle comes near, he makes a dash at it. He flies all around the eagle, and strikes him with his sharp bill. He will strike at his eye, and dart away, before the eagle can catch him. Or he will strike from behind and be off, before the eagle can turn round.

In a short time the eagle wearies of such sport, and flies away. He is glad to get rid of such a foe.

Is he not a brave bird? As he can drive off all other birds, he is called the king bird.

48. THE SEVEN STICKS.

A man had seven sons, who were always quarreling. They left their studies and work, to quarrel among themselves.

Some bad men were looking forward to the death of their father, to cheat them out of their property, by making them quarrel about it.

The good old man, one day, called his sons around him. He laid before them seven sticks, which were bound together. He said, "I will pay a hundred dollars to the one who can break this bundle."

Each one strained every nerve to break the bundle. After a long, but vain trial, they all said that it could not be done. "And yet," said the father, "nothing is easier." He then untied the bundle, and broke the sticks, one by one, with

perfect ease. "Ah !" said his sons, "it is easy enough to do it so; anybody could do it in that way."

Their father replied, "As it is with these sticks, so is it with you, my sons. So long as you hold fast together, you will prosper, and none can injure you. But if the bond of union be broken it will happen to you as to these sticks, which lie here, broken, on the ground."

Home, city, country, all are prosperous found,
When by the powerful link of union bound.

49. THE INDIAN.

A gentleman was standing at his door, one evening, when an Indian came near, and asked for a drink of water.

The man said to him, "I have none for you. Begone, you Indian dog." After fixing his eyes on the man for a while, the Indian went his way.

Some time after, the man, who was very fond of hunting, went so far from home, that he was lost in the woods.

After wandering about for some time, he saw an Indian hut. He went to it, in order to inquire his way home.

The Indian, whom he found there, said : "The place of which you speak, is a long way off. You can not reach it to-night. But you are welcome to stay with me till morning."

The kind offer was gladly accepted. The Indian prepared some food for the man, and then spread some skins for him to sleep on, while he himself slept on the bare floor.

In the morning, the Indian led the man back to his path. When he had brought him near his home, the Indian stepped before him, and asked him if he knew him.

“ I believe I have seen you,” was the reply. “ Yes,” said the Indian, “ you have seen me at your own door. I will now give you a piece of advice. If, in future, a poor Indian, who is hungry, and thirsty, and weary, should ask you for a drink of water, do not say to him, ‘ Begone, you Indian dog.’ ”

50. THE BROTHER AND SISTER.

A great many years ago, I knew a little boy and girl. They were brother and sister, and loved each other with a strong and tender love. I saw them often, over their books, or at their play, or strolling, hand in hand, through the lanes and fields, always smiling and happy.

One day, when they had strayed farther away from home than usual, a heavy shower came on, and they both became thoroughly drenched with the rain. The little girl took a severe cold. It seemed slight, at first; but she soon grew worse, became very ill, and lived but a few days.

They made her little grave in the edge of a grove, on the hill-side, where she and her brother often used to wander, to gather the wild flowers in spring, and listen to the songs of the birds. After the first wild burst of grief was past, every day the little boy would steal away to his sister's grave, and sit down beside it, and moan and weep for hours.

One day, his mother asked him why he grieved so long and sorely. He replied, through his tears, “ Because I did not love my sister more when she was alive. I was not always good to her, but would sometimes get angry, and was cross and unkind.” And he turned away, and wept and sobbed as though his heart would break.

Many, many years have passed since then. That boy is a man now, and far away from the little grave on the hill-side,

But he has never forgotten his darling sister. He often thinks of her, and still sadly grieves to remember that he was ever unkind to one so gentle and loving, whose life seemed as short and bright as a summer's day, and as sweet as the songs of the birds she loved so well.

51. ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

Alexander lived many hundred years ago. He was king of Macedon, one of the states of Greece. His life was spent in war. He first conquered the other Grecian states, and then Persia and India, and other countries one by one, till the whole known world was conquered by him.

It is said that he wept because there were no more worlds for him to conquer. He died, at the age of thirty-three, from drinking too much wine. In consequence of his great success in war, he was called "Alexander the Great."

52. SPRING IN THE COUNTRY.

Lucy Steiner is twelve years old. She once went to our school. She is now at the house of a dear friend, who lives ten miles from our city.

Lucy sends notes to her aunt, in which she tells her how a part of her time is spent. "One bright day last week," she writes, "I left the house at ten o'clock, to take a walk. A small pet dog went with me. I first passed down a long lane. The fence on one side is an old hedge. I saw some birds, and a nest with four blue eggs in it. Men were at work, with plows and hoes, in a big field of corn. The fresh earth sent up a sweet smell. Plants and fruit-trees were in full bloom. They were bright with green, white, red, and gold.

I went through a small wood, in which most of the trees were large. They were beech, birch, elm, oak, and ash.

There is a clear, cold creek, in a deep gulf, in this wood. A ledge of rocks made it hard work for me to get down to it. I sat on a big stone to rest, and saw the fish play in the stream. The dog was near my feet. A thrush sang a sweet song in an old elm. I crossed a stone bridge on my way home, and came back by the road."

53. A LETTER.

BOSTON, Sept. 3, 1875.

DEAR SISTER MARY :

I arrived at Boston last night, and found Uncle at the station waiting for me. To-day Auntie and I have been to the public garden. What a pretty place it is ! I wish you had been with us. There are trees and flowers and green grass ; and in the middle is a pond with a stone bridge over it. There are boats on the pond, and we got into one of them, and a man rowed us about. I liked it very much.

There are ducks and swans on the pond, and I saw some boys and girls throwing pieces of bread on the water, for them to eat.

I shall send you a longer letter to-morrow, or the next day. Auntie is going to take Cousin George and me to the Museum this afternoon.

Your affectionate brother,
CHARLES.

54. THE FOX AND THE GOAT.

A fox once fell into a well and did not know how to get out. A large goat came along, and, looking into the well, said, "Ho ! ho ! Mister Fox, how came you to get into the well ? You must be very thirsty, and the water must be very good."

"Ah, indeed ! my dear friend," said the fox, "this is the sweetest water I have ever tasted. Come down and drink all you want ; here is water enough for both of us ! It's so good I cannot stop drinking it."

Down jumped long-beard at once into the well, to try the sweet water ; then the fox leaped on his back, and to his horns, and with another light spring he was out of the well.

Turning round, he said to the goat "Sir, I hope you will like the taste of the water, but be careful, for you well know, too much will not be good for your health. When you get tired, you can sit down. If I pass this way to-morrow, I will look in. Good morning."

Never trust those who are known to be sly and selfish.

55. AN ANECDOTE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

The king was fond of children ; he liked to have his grand-nephews about him. One day, while the king sat at work in his cabinet, the younger of the two, a boy of eight or nine, was playing with a ball about the room, and knocked it several times into the writing materials of the king, who twice or thrice flung it back to him, but next time put it in his pocket and went on. "Please, Your Majesty, give it back to me," begged the boy, again and again ; the king took no notice, but continued writing. At length came, in a tone of indignation, "Will Your Majesty

give me my ball, then?" The king looked up, found the little Hohenzollern planted firmly, hands on hips, and wearing quite a peremptory air. "Thou art a brave little fellow. They won't get Silesia out of thee!" cried he, laughing, and flinging him his ball.

56. NOTE OF INVITATION.

Mrs. Miller's compliments to Miss Brown and requests the pleasure of her company to tea, Wednesday evening, May 17, at 7 o'clock.

Monday, May 15.

NOTE OF REGRET.

Miss Brown's compliments to Mrs. Miller, and regrets that illness will not permit the pleasure of her accepting the kind invitation for Wednesday evening.

Tuesday, May 16.

57. WATER.

How wonderful is water,
Though we see it every day !
It's clear as air, and useful
For more than I can say.

It's very good for drinking,
It helps the ships to sail.
It falls from clouds in raining,
And in the snow and hail.

What could we do without it ?
No trees or grass could grow ;
And we should all be thirsty,
And not know where to go.

The oceans would be valleys
That never could be passed ;
No clouds would come to shade us,
And the earth would be a waste.

How good a thing is water
To every thirsty child !
Strong drink will make men angry,
This makes us calm and mild.

58. SNOW-HOUSES.

In the winter season there are many ways, in which boys amuse themselves with the ice and snow. They dig caves in the snow, throw water on the bottom and sides, and let it freeze, so that it may become hard. They also make snow-houses, with doors, windows, and rooms in them ; and they put flags on these snow-houses, and call them castles and forts.

They divide themselves into parties, and storm and take each other's forts, running at them in play, and throwing snow-balls at them. When they have taken a fort, they pull down the flag, which was on it, and with great parade erect their own in its place, just as soldiers do ; for boys are very fond of playing soldier.

In a certain cold country, many years ago, a great queen built a palace of ice, with many large rooms and halls in it. It had floors, carpets, chairs, tables, sofas, bureaus and mirrors in it ; and it was lighted up with many hundreds of candles and colored lamps.

Many ladies and gentlemen went into this ice palace, and sang and danced, and had a great supper. But the ice palace did not last long, for the sun soon melted it. So it is

with most of our pleasures. Like the palace of ice, they soon pass away, never to return. But kindness, love, and truth, are never lost.

59. THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE OF LISBON, IN 1755,

commenced with a dull, rumbling sound below the surface, immediately followed by a tremendous shock, which threw down a large part of the city; and, in the space of six minutes, 60,000 people perished. The sea retired to a distance, only to return in a vast wave, fifty feet high. The unfortunate people rushed from the falling buildings to secure shelter on the new and massive marble quay, which suddenly sank with them into the sea, the water closing over the spot to the depth of 600 feet. Not a single fragment of the many vessels, nor one of the thousands of human bodies that were drawn into this frightful chasm, ever floated to the surface; all being engulfed in the fissures, which opened and immediately closed over them.

60. NUMBERING HAIRS.

We do not think it possible for any one to estimate the exact number of hairs on our heads, but perhaps it is possible to approximate it. At least, some one pretends he has done so, and this industrious mortal says the number varies according to the color of the hair. Light or blonde hair is the most plentiful, producing, on an average, 140,000 hairs to a very common sized head. Brown hair runs up only to 110,000, while black hair, being coarser still, reaches only the average amount of 103,000.

One would naturally suppose that a light haired person's head would be heavy, as he has the most hair to carry ; but it is not so, for the light-colored hair is also the lightest in weight ; while the possessor of raven tresses carries around more weight on her head than the flaxen-haired one, even though she cannot boast of as many curls.

61. THE BOY OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE.

How would you like to live in a light-house with the sea all round you ? How would you like to hear the winds of March sweep over the wild waves, and you all the while shut up where you could not place your foot on dry land. I know a boy who lives in a light-house. He is not nine years old, and his name is George. His father is the man who keeps the light-house. George helps him clean the lamps. When the fog is thick, George rings the fog-bell. That is to warn the folks in the ships to keep off from the ledge of rocks that lie near. You would laugh to see the room George has to sleep in, it is so small. It is but five feet long, and less than five feet wide ; yet George finds space in it for a chest, a box of books, a chair, a spy-glass, a flute, a flower-pot, and a bird in a cage. At times, the wind blows so hard as to dash the waves high up, and wet the glass of the window in his small room. Then the light-house will shake—shake as if it would fall. It did fall once, when it was not as strong as now. But George does not fear. At night he says his prayers, and lies down to sleep, calm and glad, though the storm roars and the waves rise and moan. As soon as the days grow mild, George will go in his boat to the shore, and have a good run on the beach. How glad he will be to see the grass spring up, the trees begin to bud, and the birds hop

from twig to twig ! For long weeks he must look out on the wild waves ; but soon he will scent the new-mown hay and the flowers.

62. CHILDREN IN A BALLOON.

Some years ago, in a town at the West, a man had a balloon ; and he would let people go up in it while he held it by a long rope, so that he could pull the balloon back to the earth at will. Once a little girl about six years old, and her brother about four, thought they would like to go up in the balloon just a short way, not much higher than the top of an apple tree. So their father lifted them into the basket of the balloon, and it rose while the man held it by the rope. But all at once he let the rope slip out of his hands. Then up up, sprang the balloon, carrying the children up to the blue sky, far, far away from their dear father and mother. There was no rope by which they could be pulled back to the ground. The balloon rose so high that the trees, the houses, and the people on the earth looked like small specks. The two children began to cry, and the little boy looked over the edge of the basket ; but his sister pulled him back for fear that he would fall out. They did not know what to do. It soon began to grow quite cold. The children found some bread, and ate it. Then the boy grew sleepy ; at last the bright sun sank, and it was dark night. The children both went to sleep. The next morning, when they woke and found themselves high up in the air, they hardly knew what to make of it. By and by the little girl saw a string and pulled it. This moved a valve that let the gas out, and the balloon began to sink slowly down to the earth. At last the basket hit the top of a tree, and the children saw men and

women running, this way and that, to catch hold of the rope which hung from the basket. Soon a man caught hold of the rope, the balloon was drawn down, and the children were taken out. How glad they were! Their father and mother, who had been grieving all night, came to meet them, and there was joy on all sides. The folks of the town, where the balloon was stopped, fired guns and rang the bells, so glad were they to know the children were safe.

63. DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.

Boys, when people tell you of how great men have failed in laudable undertakings, don't be downcast, but remember that failure does not always mean defeat. Here are some notable failures, but would these men ever have been known, had they allowed their failures to vanquish their courage and resolution?

Horace Greeley tried three or four lines of business before he founded "The Tribune" and made it worth \$1,000,000.

Patrick Henry failed at everything he undertook until he made himself the ornament of his age and nation by his eloquence.

Stephen A. Douglas made dinner tables, bedsteads, and bureaus, many a long year, before he made himself a giant on the floor of Congress.

Abraham Lincoln failed to "make both ends meet" by chopping wood; failed to "earn his salt" in the galley-slave life of a Mississippi flat-boatman; he had not even wit enough to run a grocery and make it pay; and yet he made himself a grand character of the nineteenth century.

General Grant failed at everything except smoking a cigar; he learned to tan hides, but couldn't sell leather

enough to purchase a pair of breeches. A dozen years ago he "brought up" on top of a wood-pile, "teaming it" to town for \$40 a month; and yet he was twice elected president of a great nation.

64. SUGAR.

Sugar is made from a tall plant, called the sugar-cane, which grows in the West Indies and other hot lands. The canes are planted in rows. It is really a grass, though it does not look much like a grass.

When ripe enough for use, the canes are cut off near the roots. They are then pressed between heavy iron rollers, till all the juice is squeezed out and falls into a tub. This sweet juice is then boiled till it becomes a thick syrup. Afterwards it is put into great tubs to drain. What drains out is molasses; what remains in the tub is a moist brown sugar.

Loaf sugar, which is white and hard, is made from brown sugar by boiling and cleaning. While it is soft it is run into moulds. It is sometimes cut into lumps and sold in this form.

Sugar is also obtained from beet-root, and in some parts of our country a great deal is made from the sap of a tree called the sugar-maple.

65. A NEWSPAPER "ITEM."

One of the boldest outrages that have transpired here for some time was perpetrated last night. A well-known citizen of the town of Scott, Michael H—, was robbed of something over \$900. Mr. H— had been at Chicago, where he had received quite a large amount of money. He returned to Green Bay yesterday morning, and, as is his usual custom, put up at the Adams House. During the day he was on the street, and in the evening was with some companions in the Home Saloon. About a quarter of ten o'clock he left the saloon by the rear door, and started to go to the Adams House by way of the alley.

He had crossed the alley and just entered the hotel back yard, when a man jumped from the shadow of the fence and dealt him a heavy blow in the region of the left temple. He staggered a moment and then fell. He remembers that two men pounced upon him, and, tearing open his vest, snatched the roll of bills, which consisted of five one-hundred-dollar notes, the remainder being of various denominations. The wound bled profusely, and Mr. H— could scarcely reach the house in consequence of weakness. It was so dark that he could not recognize the men, and has no idea who they were. He did not exhibit his money during the day, nor tell any one that he had it.

Mr. H. is an old man, aged about seventy, and a hard worker. The loss of the money is a serious matter to him, and it is to be hoped that the perpetrators of the crime may be arrested and receive their deserts. Mr. H— to-day is weak from the loss of blood, and has some fever, resulting from the wound and excitement, but is not seriously injured.

66. THE RHINE.

The Rhine, in the west of Europe, is one of the most beautiful rivers in the world, and the people who live near it love it dearly. It runs through a mountainous country, beautiful and thickly settled. All along the banks are pretty villages; and every little while a great city spreads out in a wider valley, with many queer-looking church steeples rising between the hill-tops. Between and around the villages, the hill-sides and slopes near the river are covered with vineyards, fresh and green. These vineyards are fields of grape vines, planted in rows, and carefully twined on poles.

Often travelers sailing up the Rhine in the right season may see the country people, in their bright, gay dresses, gathering the grapes.

67. WALTER SCOTT AND THE BEGGAR.

Sir Walter Scott, the great novelist, was one day taking a ride with a friend. On their way they came to a field-gate, which an Irish beggar, who happened to be near, opened for them. Sir Walter wished to reward the man for his attention by giving him sixpence; but he found that he had not so small a coin in his purse. "Here, my good fellow," said the baronet, "here is a shilling for you; but remember, you owe me sixpence."

"God bless your honor!" exclaimed the Irishman, "may your honor live till I pay you!"

68. VENICE.

Venice is not only wonderful, there is no city in the world like it ; for though some of the Dutch cities, as Amsterdam, may be said to remind one of it, they do no more, and Venice has no peer. It has neither pastures for cattle, nor meadows for sheep, nor cornfields, nor orchards, nor vineyards—has, in a word, not a yard of soil for the growth of any human food, but stands isolated by a belt of shallow sea. Hence the traffic in all kinds of merchandise is carried on in barges, boats and gondolas ; hence the quay sides are studded with stalls for fish, flesh and fowls of all sorts, while piles of green stuff—many-colored, many-flavored fruits, huge gourds and luscious figs, are heaped against the moldering marble of old palaces. Wood, meat, vegetables, fruit, water, and so on, are all brought in boats and barges from the main-land, six, eight, or ten miles distant, rowed across the lagoon and through the canal streets. The bustle of these laden boats, the variety of their cargoes, their passing to and fro, and their lading and unlading at the various quay sides and water steps, make up a large and picturesque part of the daily out-door life of Venice.

59. CATCHING WILD DUCKS.

A traveler in Arabia saw people catching wild ducks in the harbor of Jedda, an Oriental city, in the following manner : An Arab stripped himself and cautiously waded into the water up to his neck. He then covered his head quietly with sea-weed. When properly arranged, he glided off to where the birds were busily employed in swimming about, foraging on the surface. They were not in the least alarmed

at the approaching mass, which was evidently regarded by them as floating weeds. Fairly in among them, he reached up and caught them by the legs, till satisfied for that occasion with the number which were then secured, and then wended his way to the shore.

70. LEARN TO OBEY.

There was a boy at our school, whose name was John Gray. He used to wear an old cloth cap and a long white apron. The boys laughed at him because of that apron. But John laughed back, and said, "He laughs best who laughs last." "What do you mean by that?" asked the boys. "Live and learn," he replied. His mother was poor, and John did not like to see her all day at work at the wash-tub. He found he could save her much work if he kept his clothes clean. So he used to wear that apron. What did he care if the boys laughed? "The best of it is, my mother can laugh too, when she finds I make such little work for her," thought John. One day John went with his mother in a railroad car to the city. John put his head out of the window of the car for a moment. "Take your head in my son," said she. Quick as a flash he drew his head in. He did not stop to ask, "Why can I not keep my head out?" He minded his mother at once, and without why.

71. KNOX CAVE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 3, 1875.

DEAR FRIEND :—

My two uncles, one aunt, and one little cousin, were visiting us last summer, and one morning mamma proposed that we should go to Knox Cave. We put up a lunch, and sent for a carriage; we started and rode about six miles, and stopped at a farm-house and asked if we were near the cave. The farmer said we were on the wrong road, and we would have to go back three miles. We went back and saw a sign-board on a tree, and we saw a farm-house. The keeper lived in it; the house was fenced in, and beyond it was a meadow in which was a large spring, by which we sat and ate our lunch.

By that time the man was ready to take us to the cave, which was quite a distance. He gave us each a candle, and we had to pay fifty cents each to get in. It was under a hill. The entrance was something like a narrow hall. It took us quite a time to get used to the darkness. It was very cold in some places, and warm in others. We could hear the water drip and see the stones that hung from the wall. They looked like icicles when they are melted and the water is dripping from them. The cave is a perfect wonder, with statues, potato and tomato patches, springs that are so clear and still you would hardly believe them to be water.

One statue, the "Indian woman," is said to be a petrified woman. In some places the rocks from the top and bottom meet and form grottoes, and there are fairy bowers, rock sponges full of water, brown and looking like sponges. It took us two hours to go through it.

NELLIE BURDEN.

72. THE STORM.

It was a cold night. The wind blew and the snow fell. We sat by the fire and were glad that we had a good warm home in such a storm. First, we read our books; then we looked at maps, and talked of far-off lands. "I would like to go to Spain or France," said Charles. "Not in such a storm as this," said Jane; "I should want fair winds and a smooth sea, and warm, mild days." While we talked there was a loud knock at the door. "Who can it be at this late hour?" said Kate. "Some one may have lost his way in the thick snow," said Charles; "I will go and see." So Charles took a lamp and went to the door, and found that on the steps stood a poor old man. "What do you want, sir?" asked Charles. "I have lost my way," said the old man. "The snow is so thick that it blinds me. My hands are numb. I am quite cold, and I have not had food these nine hours." "Come in, poor old man," said Charles—"come in and sit by our fire, and we will get some food for you, and you shall stay with us, if you will, all night." Then the old man was glad. He came in; he sat by the fire; some food and warm tea were got for him; and though the wind still blew, and the snow still fell, he ate and talked and smiled. He told us tales of his young days; of the scenes he had gone through, both on sea and land; and so much did we like to hear him talk that we sat up with him till it was quite late. The old man slept in our house that night; and the next day, as soon as he had had his breakfast, he thanked us for all we had done for him, and bade us good by.

73. RAIN.

We call drops of water, that descend from above, rain. These drops fall from the clouds, but for fear you may ask me how the water reaches the clouds, I will add that the atmosphere is the through-express-train that carries the water from the ocean, or other body of water, to the sky. It does not, however, ascend in the form of water. The sun breathes upon it gently and converts it into vapor, which is borne above, and forms clouds.

Rain is very useful. It makes the trees, and the plants and flowers grow; it cools the air on a hot summer day, and seems to revive us, as well as Dame Nature herself.

74. SPARROWS IN NEW YORK.

Those who visit the city of New York, and go to the public parks, are often surprised to see so many English sparrows flying around. A few years ago, some of these birds were brought from England, and put into Union Park to destroy the worms that infested the trees, and annoyed those who visited the park. These little brown birds did their work so well, that every one was pleased with them; and now thousands of them may be seen in the parks, along the streets, in the yards, and around the houses of New York.

These birds are very tame; for the children feed them with canary-seed, crumbs of bread, sweet cake, sugar, and many other things. No one hurts them; but all, young and old, give a kind greeting to the little strangers. In some of the parks, little bird-houses have been hung on the trees to shelter them, and to provide places in which they may build their nests and rear their young. In these little dwellings,

the birds are protected from cold and rain, and thus have been able to endure the severe weather of our winter ; for in England the climate is milder than in New York.

This little bird is about six inches long, brown above, and of lighter color beneath. The eggs are five or six, and it rears several broods in a season ; hence its rapid increase.

75. METALS.

The principal metals are gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, tin and zinc. Metals are dug from mines in the earth, where they are found usually mixed with rocky substances.

Gold is a yellow metal, and is very scarce and dear. It is made into money, also into rings for wearing on the fingers.

Silver is white and shining. It is made into money, spoons, pitchers and other things ; but it is not as scarce nor as dear as gold.

Iron is the most useful of all the metals. It is made into nails, locks, hinges, hammers, axes and all other tools. When made very hard, iron is called steel, and is made into knives, needles, scissors and other useful articles.

Copper is red or brown, and is made into pieces of money, also into large sheets for the sheathing of ships, and for other uses.

Lead is of a light-blue color, and is softer than the other metals. Rich lead-mines are to be found in Iowa county, in the State of Wisconsin.

Tin is of a light color, but harder than lead. It is used for covering the inside of pans and vessels for cooking, as it does not readily rust. Zinc is made into large sheets for covering roofs.

Brass is a light-yellow metal, made from a mixture of copper and zinc. Many articles for the house are made of brass. Bells are made of a mixture of copper and tin, but chiefly copper. Some bells are small, and some are as tall as a man.

76. BIRDS.

How do you like the robin? He comes to see us early in the spring. He likes to build a nest in the apple-tree, and he does not seem to care how near he gets to the house.

But perhaps the blue-bird comes a little earlier than the robin. Sometimes he comes a little too early, before the cold weather is past. He sings merrily enough for a day or two, when the weather is pleasant, and then he begins to think about building a nest.

But suddenly there comes a wind from the north-east, and the clouds cover the sky; and the rain—the cold, cold rain pours down on the poor bird and his mate. Alas! alas! how cold they are! But they get into as warm a place as they can find, until the storm is over, and the weather is warm again; and then you will hear the blue-bird sing as merrily as he did before.

Blue-birds build their nests in holes in trees; but they do not make the holes for their nests, for their bills are not fitted for boring holes. They often find a hole that some other bird has made, and they make their home there, after the bird has left.

The sparrows are very little birds. Did you ever see a ground-sparrow's nest? The sparrow has its nest in the grass, and the eggs are very small and spotted.

But what about the swallows? The most common swallows in the country are the barn swallows. They build their nests

sometimes quite early in the spring—under the eaves of the barn, and inside of the barn against the rafters.

There are chimney-swallows, which build their nests in chimneys. There are bank-swallows, also.

Did you ever see a quail? A quail? Certainly I have seen quails, and I have heard them too. They sing a song that sounds like “more wheat ! more wheat !” They like wheat, and perhaps that is the reason why the boys say they sing “more wheat.” In the winter quails are very fat, and a great many of them are killed to be eaten. Boys catch them in box-traps made of boards, or in snares, as they catch rabbits. Did you ever try to find a quail’s nest? No doubt you have, if you have rambled much in the country. But did you find it? I think not. The quail makes her nest on the ground. When she sees you coming she creeps slyly away from the nest, and when she thinks she has gone far enough, she makes a great noise to attract your attention. You think the nest is near that spot, but the quail is only cheating you. She is very cunning. If you follow her, she hobbles around as if she could neither run nor fly ; but when she has led you far enough from the nest, she starts up suddenly, and flies rapidly away.

77. THE POTATO.

The potato was originally found in America only. In 1586, Francis Drake, a celebrated English sea-farer, sent the first potatoes to England ; but before this time one John Hawkins had introduced them into Ireland. In Spain, however, and Italy, and in the Netherlands they had been cultivated even before that time. Drake had sent a few potatoes with a letter, in which he recommended them as a most useful food,

to some Lord, who had them planted in his own garden. When the balls, which contain the seeds, were yellow, he gave them to his cook, to prepare in several different dishes, invited a number of guests, delivered a great speech to them about the importance of this new kind of food for the people of Europe, and then bade his guests, taste of the fruit. But they all declared it was abominable ; it might be a very proper food in tropical countries, but not in Great Britain, where it did not fully ripen.

The next morning the nobleman directed his gardener to destroy the plants. A fire was kindled, and the plants torn from the ground and thrown in. Some of the bulbs, when roasted, spread so delicious a smell, that the gardener tasted them, and in this way it was discovered what part of the plant was eatable.

78. THE WILD GOOSE.

On the approach of spring, we are accustomed to see flocks of these birds, high in the air, arranged in a straight line, or in two lines coming to a point. In both cases, they are led by an old gander, who, every now and then, pipes forth his well known " honk," as if to ask how they all come on ; and the " honk," of " all's well," is returned by some of the party. They continue their flight, day and night, usually in a straight line.

It is generally supposed that these flocks of wild geese are going to the northern lakes. But the people there are as ignorant as we are, of their destination. In the region of the lakes they are still seen, pursuing their northern journey, with undeviating instinct and unwearied wing.

On their return, vast numbers of the geese are killed by sportsmen, in the northern, western, and southern waters. The wounded ones are often tamed, and readily pair with the common gray goose.

79. THE POOR BOY.

Fifty or sixty years ago a little boy resided at a little village near Dillingen, on the banks of the beautiful Danube. His parents were very poor, and almost as soon as the boy could walk, he was sent into the woods, to pick up sticks for fuel. When he grew older, his father taught him to pick juniper-berries, and carry them to a neighboring distiller, who wanted them for making hollands. Day by day the poor boy went to his task, and on his road he passed by the open windows of the village school, where he saw the school-master teaching a number of boys of about the same age as himself. He looked at these boys with feelings almost of envy, so earnestly did he long to be among them. He knew it was in vain to ask his father to send him to school, for his parents had no money to pay the school-master ; and he often passed the whole day thinking, while he was gathering his juniper-berries, what he could possibly do to please the school-master, in the hope of getting some lessons.

80. MORE ABOUT THE POOR BOY.

One day, when he was walking sadly along, he saw two of the boys belonging to the school, trying to set a bird trap, and he asked one, what it was for. The boy told him, that the school-master was very fond of fieldfares, and that they were setting the traps to catch some.

This delighted the poor boy, for he recollected, that he had often seen a great number of those birds in the juniper wood, where they came to eat the berries, and he had no doubt but he could catch some.

The next day the poor boy borrowed an old basket of his mother, and when he went to the wood he had the good fortune to catch two fieldfares. He put them in the basket, and tying an old handkerchief over it, took them to the school-master's house. Just as he arrived at the door he saw the two little boys who had been setting the trap, and with some alarm he asked them if they had caught any birds. They answered in the negative; and the boy, his heart beating with joy, gained admittance into the school-master's presence. In a few words he told how he had seen the boys setting the trap, and how he had caught the birds to bring them as a present to the master.

"A present, my good boy!" cried the school-master; "you do not look as if you could afford to make presents. Tell me your price and I will pay it to you and thank you besides."

"I would rather give them to you, sir;" said the boy, "if you will please teach me Reading and Writing."

The school-master looked at the boy, as he stood before him with bare head and feet, and said: "Well, my good boy, you shall go to school."

And the teacher not only taught him to read and write in a very short time, but recommended him to a well-to-do man, who, at his own expense, sent him to a high school. And the boy grew to be a learned man.

81. THE WORLD.

Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world,
With the wonderful water 'round you curled,
And the wonderful grass upon your breast,
World, you are beautifully dressed.

The wonderful air is over me,
And the wonderful wind is shaking the tree,
It walks on the water, and whirls the mills,
And talks to itself on the tops of the hills.

You, friendly earth ! how far do you go
With the wheat-fields that nod and the rivers that flow,
With cities and gardens, and cliffs and isles,
And people upon you for thousands of miles ?

Ah ! you are so great, and I am so small,
I tremble to think of you, world, at all ;
And, when I think of that, every day,
A whisper within me seems to say :

“ You are more than the Earth,
Though you are such a dot ;
You can love and think,
And the Earth can not ! ”

82. MAMMOTH CAVE.

A great natural wonder, called Mammoth Cave, is to be seen in the soft limestone region of the state of Kentucky. Many persons visit it, and go in several miles under the ground, being sometimes obliged to cross little streams in the cave. Torches are carried to give light, and the sparkling rocks which hang over-head glitter like icicles in the torch-light.

83. THE POPPY.

Edwin found a bright-red flower in the wheat-field and brought it home to his mother. "What can it be? Is it a lily?" he asked.

"No," said his mother, "it is a poppy. Have you smelled it!" "Yes," replied Edwin, "and I do not like the smell of it. It is not as sweet as a rose or a pink." "No; this is a flower from which a poisonous drug, called opium, is made. A very small bit of opium would put you to sleep, and a large piece would kill you."

84. TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

There was once a clown at a circus who was so great a favorite that the people who went to see him act thought that no one could do as well as he. He would imitate the blowing of the wind, the buzzing of a fly, or the noise made in sawing a stick; but the best thing he did was to squeal like a pig.

Once, when he had been amusing his hearers by squealing like a pig, a farmer rose and said that he could do it better, if they would let him try it the next day. So the

next day, after the clown had squealed like a pig, much to the delight of a large crowd, the farmer came on the stage to try his skill.

The clown had pretended that he had a pig in his vest ; and so, when the farmer, who really had a pig hid in his vest, made the motion of pinching the pig, no one thought that the pig was truly there. The real squealing of a pig, fast and furious, was now heard ; but the crowd, thinking the sound came from the farmer, hissed him, and said he could not squeal as well as the clown. On this the farmer drew forth the pig, held him up, and said, "Look here ! This shows what sort of judges you are. You have been hissing not *me*, but the poor *pig*."

85. HOW TO RUIN HEALTH.

A humorous writer gives the following rules for ruining health :

Stay in bed late. Eat hot suppers. Turn day into night, and night into day. Take no exercise. Always ride when you can walk. Never mind about wet feet. Have half a dozen doctors. Take all the medicine they give you. Try every new quack. If that doesn't kill you, doctor yourself.

86. FATE OF IDLERS.

The man who did not think it was respectable to bring up his children to work, has just heard from his three sons. One of them is a driver on a canal, another has been taken up as a vagrant, and the third has gone to a certain public institution, to learn to hammer stone under a keeper.

87. A LETTER.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29, 1875.

MRS. ANNIE F. PORTER,

DEAR MADAM :

Seeing an advertisement in this morning's "Press" for a good, plain and fancy cook, I take the opportunity to apply for the situation. I have been with my present mistress, Mrs. Williams, for three years, and only leave because she has rented her house for the summer, to make an extensive visit among her relatives in New England.

I shall remain here until Tuesday next, unless I find a place sooner, and Mrs. Williams will give you any information you may desire regarding my capacity.

I remain, very respectfully,

HENRIETTE ZELLHEIM.

88. NEW YORK CITY.

New York, at the mouth of the Hudson, is the largest city in America, and the best known in other lands. The country all around is rich and thickly settled, and there is a good harbor for vessels. Thousands of merchants from different parts of the inland states go twice a year to New York to buy new supplies of goods; and ships from abroad come here, where their cargoes can be sold quickly, and where they can be loaded with cotton, grain, and other American products, to carry back to their own countries. There is always a forest of masts in the bay; and, every day, vessels come from, and sail for, all parts of the world. This is not only the busiest, but the gayest of our cities, and every kind of amusement is to be found.

89. A WITTY YOUTH.

A shoemaker had an apprentice, who boarded in his family. The master's wife was avaricious, and gave the poor boy hardly enough to eat ;—and as to butter for his bread, that was entirely out of the question.

The boy wished to bring this fact to the attention of his master, who, he knew, did not notice such matters. Once, at dinner, the boy began to weep bitterly. "What is the matter with you, boy?" asked his kind master. "Of what have you to complain?" "Oh, master," said the boy, sobbing, "it appears to me, that my eye-sight is growing dim. I can no longer see the butter on my bread."

The master saw at a glance how matters stood, and intimated to his wife, that she might let the apprentice have something to put on his bread. She handed him a very thin slice of cheese, when the youth fell to chuckling, and muttered: "Master, it seems to me, that I have regained my sight ; for I can recognize the features of your wife through this cheese."

90. AN ANECDOTE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

While John Branch, of North Carolina, was General Jackson's Secretary of the Navy, he, Tazewell, and Daniel Webster were walking on the north bank of the Potomac, at Washington. Tazewell, willing to amuse himself with Branch's simplicity, said: "Branch, I'll bet you a ten-dollar hat that I can prove that you are on the other side of the river."

"Done," said Branch.

"Well," said Tazewell, pointing to the opposite shore, "isn't that one side of the river?"

“Yes.”

“Well, isn’t this the other side?”

“Yes.”

“Then, as you are here, are you not on the other side?”

“Why, I declare,” said Branch, “so it is! But here comes Webster. I’ll win back the hat from him.”

Webster had lagged behind, but now came up, and Branch accosted him.

“Webster, I’ll bet you a ten-dollar hat that I can prove that you are on the other side of the river.”

“Done!”

“Well, isn’t this one side?”

“Yes.”

“Well, isn’t that the other side?”

“Yes,—but I am not on that side!”

Branch hung his head, and submitted to the loss of the two hats as quietly as he could.

91. A LEGEND OF TYROL.

In the Zillerthal, about half an hour’s walk from the little village of Fuegen, in a small valley on the right side of the entrance to the vast forest of Binkerwald, lies a rock some two cubic feet in measure, bearing on its side a rude cross chiseled in the stone. The rock is noted all over the country; for each time it is removed from its resting place, by some supernatural power it is again moved to the same spot. Why it wanders about in this strange manner, nobody knows, but why it stands there, is known to every little village child in the surrounding country. At the end of the last century, two peasant women of Fuegen, were engaged by the day in cutting corn at the adjacent farm of Wieseck, on the Pancraz

Mountain. The farmer, anxious to get in his corn while the weather lasted, promised to increase their wages if they hastened on with their work. At this promise, both the girls redoubled their efforts, but at the end of the week, instead of paying them alike, the farmer gave to one of them two loaves of bread, while to the other he gave but one. On their way home, close by Fuegen, and on the spot where now lies the stone, the two women began to quarrel about the bread, and at last this dispute grew so hot that they fell to fighting with their sickles, and like tigresses, the sight of blood seemed only to increase their ferocity; and what seems to be incredible, but which is nevertheless perfectly true, they fought until they both fell down and bled to death on the spot. Here they were buried, and over them was placed the stone which still remains there,—but none of the villagers will pass that way after night-fall.

92. LIFE IN HOLLAND.

Holland is a flat country on the coast; and the land is so low, that the water from the sea sometimes overflows it for miles, destroying fields, houses, and even whole villages. But the people build up a sort of wall, called dike, to keep the water back; and unless these dikes break down, which sometimes happens, the country is safe.

Holland is the home of the Dutch; and they are very fond of sailing and skating. Market women often go miles on their skates. Perhaps because they have not a very large country at home, and because they live so much in sight of the sea, the children talk of ships and trading, until each boy has a fancy to visit the strange lands he hears of, or to trade

for himself. In this way, many of them become sailors before they are twelve years old.

Amsterdam is a large city, to which many of our own vessels go. The river Rhine passes through Holland on its way to the sea, and many fine, tall pines are brought down on its waters from the Black Forest to make masts for Dutch vessels.

93. TWO SUNSETS IN ONE DAY.

Professor Steiner says that one of the finest sights he ever saw was the view he had of two sunsets, while on a balloon trip from Milwaukee. He was at a certain altitude the first time when he saw the sun go down on Lake Michigan, and then descended on the waters of the lake. Afterwards he commenced rising very rapidly, and soon reached such an altitude that the fiery orb again began to rise, apparently, upon the western waters, and ere long he was once more in sunlight. Then, as he descended again, the sun sank beneath the waters a second time, thus affording two sunset views in a single day. The Professor says, as the sun appeared to rise a second time, it was one of the finest visions he ever witnessed—the spectacle was one of the most magnificent description.

94. ANIMALS IN NORTH AMERICA.

The following animals are peculiar to North America: the panther, a large and ferocious animal of the cat species, found in the wilder portions of the Apalachian Mountains, Mexico, and Central America; the grizzly bear, in the western mountains; the raccoon, in the forests of the temperate zone; the musk-ox, in the Arctic regions; the bison, roam-

ing in large herds over the great plains ; turkeys, passenger-pigeons, and rattle-snakes.

Among the animals which North America has in common with the eastern continent, are the polar bear, the wolf, the fox, the otter, the deer, the elk and the beaver.

95. LIFE IN CHINA.

The manners and ways of living of the China-people, are very different from ours. They use no forks, but put food into their mouths with two little rounded sticks, called "chop-sticks."

They wear loose gowns and trousers, like other eastern nations ; and shave all the hair excepting the top-lock, which, plaited in a long cue, hangs down behind. They think it a great beauty to have their finger nails long and sharp. The shoes of the men are wide and clumsy, turned up at the toes ; but the ladies of rich and noble families have their poor little feet bound up tightly and the toes turned under, when they are babies, so that they cannot grow. A full-grown woman has a foot, three or four inches long, and is proud of her pretty little embroidered shoes. But it is a queer sort of pleasure, and a queer sort of beauty too ; for beside the pain at first, and afterward the little use of her feet, it cannot seem pretty to us to see a grown person toddling like a child.

96. THE MONKEY IN THE CAGE.

A monkey from the Cape of Good Hope was kept in the Royal Garden at Paris. One day, having made his escape from the cage, his keeper threatened him with a stick, which so enraged the creature, that he flew at the keeper and wounded him severely. After many vain efforts to induce him to return to his cage, the keeper's daughter, who had often fed him, and was a great favorite with him, placed herself at the door opposite that of the cage through which he had to pass, and a stranger came up and put his arm around her. This so enraged the animal, that he sprang forward to reach the stranger, when he was caught in the cage and secured.

97. KOSSUTH'S FAREWELL TO THE MAGYARS.

Farewell, my beloved country ! Farewell, land of the Magyars ! Farewell, thou land of sorrow ! I shall never more behold the summit of thy mountains. My last looks are fixed upon my country, and I see thee overwhelmed with anguish. I look into the future, but that is overshadowed. Land of my love, thou art in slavery ! From thy very bosom will be forged the chains to bind all that is sacred. I hoped for thee even in the dark moment when on thy brow was written the withering word, "Despair." I lifted my voice in thy behalf when men said, "Be thou a slave." My principles have not been those of Washington, nor my acts those of Tell ; but I desired a free nation—free as man cannot be made but by God. And thou art fallen, faded as a lily. The united forces of powerful nations have dug thy tomb ; the withering grasp of tyranny has seized upon thy vitals ; and oh ! my country, the blighting curse of oppression is upon thee.

98. THE STOLEN CHILD AND THE GYPSIES.

Gypsies are a class of people who have no settled place to live in, but wander about from spot to spot, and sleep at night in tents or barns. We have no gypsies in our country, for here every person can find employment of some kind, and there is no excuse for idlers and vagrants.

But in many parts of Europe the gypsies are very numerous; and they are often wicked and troublesome. It is said that they are descendants of the Egyptians, and have lived a wandering life ever since the year 1517, at which time they refused to submit to the Turks, who were the conquerors of Egypt.

Well; I have a short story to tell you about these gypsies. Many years ago, as a boat was putting off, a boy ran along the side of the canal, and desired to be taken in. The master of the boat, however, refused to take him, because he had not quite money enough to pay the usual fare.

A rich merchant being pleased with the looks of the boy, whom I shall call Albert, and being touched with compassion toward him, paid the money for him, and ordered him to be taken on board. The little fellow thanked the merchant for his kindness, and jumped into the boat.

Upon talking with him afterward, the merchant found that Albert could readily speak in three or four different languages. He also learned that the boy had been stolen away, when a child, by a gypsy, and had rambled ever since, with a gang of these strollers, up and down several parts of Europe.

It happened that the merchant, whose heart seems to have inclined toward the boy by a secret kind of attraction, had himself lost a child some years before. The parents, after a long search for him, had concluded that he had been drowned in one of the canals, with which the country abounds;

and the mother was so afflicted at the loss of her son, that she died of grief for him.

Upon comparing all the facts, and examining the marks by which the child was described when he was first missing, Albert proved to be the long lost son of the merchant. The lad was well pleased to find a father who was so kind and generous ; while the father was not a little delighted to see a son return to him, whom he had given up for lost.

Albert possessed a quick understanding, and in time he rose to eminence, and was much respected for his talents and knowledge. He is said to have visited, as a public minister, several countries in which he formerly wandered as a gypsy.

99. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Every child in this country ought to know something of the character and services of the great and good Washington. He was the general who commanded our armies in the war of the Revolution, from 1776 to 1781.

The king of England oppressed the people of this country by imposing unjust taxes on them without their consent ; and when they would no longer submit to such oppression, the king tried to compel them to submission by a long and cruel war.

This war lasted seven years, and during that time many dreadful battles were fought, and much suffering was endured. But at last the cause of our country was successful, and the British were compelled to acknowledge our Independence.

Washington by his courage and prudence was the chief cause of the happy result of the war ; and we are greatly in-

debted to him for the high rank which we now maintain among the nations of the civilized world.

After the war, in 1789, he was chosen the first President of the United States, and for a second term in 1793. The country greatly prospered under his skillful management of our public affairs; and though we were then a young and feeble nation, compared with those of Europe, yet we were everywhere respected. After holding the office of President for eight years, he retired into private life on his estate in Virginia, called Mount Vernon.

There, beloved and honored, he spent the last years of his life; and when the sad event of his death, December 14, 1799, reached the ears of his fellow-countrymen, they mourned as if they had lost a father.

100. TACT VERSUS TALENT.

Talent is something, but tact is everything. Talent is serious, sober, grave, and respectable; tact is all that, and more too. It is the open eye, the quick ear, the judging taste, the keen smell, and the lively touch; it is the interpreter of all riddles, the surmounter of all difficulties, the remover of all obstacles. It is useful in all places, and at all times; it is useful in solitude, for it shows a man his way into the world; it is useful in society, for it shows him his way through the world. Talent is power, tact is skill; talent is weight, tact is momentum; talent knows what to do, tact knows how to do it; talent makes a man respectable, tact will make him respected; talent is wealth, tact is ready money.

101. CATILINE'S FORCES IN CONTRAST WITH THE ROMAN ARMY.

Against these gallant troops of your adversary, prepare, O, Romans, your garrisons and armies; and, first, to that maimed and battered gladiator, oppose your Consuls and Generals; next, against that miserable, outcast horde, lead forth the strength and flower of all Italy! On the one side, chastity contends; on the other, wantonness; here purity, there pollution; here integrity, there treachery; here piety, there profaneness; here constancy, there rage; here honesty, there baseness; here continence, there lust; in short, equity, temperance, fortitude, prudence, struggle with iniquity, luxury, cowardice, rashness; every virtue with every vice; and, lastly, the contest lies between well-grounded hope and absolute despair.

102. OUR SEASONS.

Our country—the United States—is so vast, with a length from east to west of nearly twenty-seven hundred miles, and a breadth from north to south of about sixteen hundred miles—that there is not a day of the year when the weather is the same to all of us.

But the great size of our country is not the only reason for this difference. Our land is washed on the east by an ocean; on the south by a gulf, or sea; on the west by an ocean; and on the north by great lakes. We have many rivers and brooks; many mountains, hills, plains and valleys—large forests and prairies. All these affect the weather.

Our states furthest north have long, cold winters, and warm summers. The weather of the Pacific States is much

milder than that of states of the same distance north on the Atlantic border.

Our southernmost states have but little cold weather. In some places they never have snow; but a part of the year they have much rain. The mild weather scarcely changes all the year round.

And just here, that you may the better understand how greatly our seasons vary, we will give you a few interesting facts. In Texas, Indian corn is planted in February, which is at least three months earlier than in our northernmost states; and the crop is harvested in July or August. Wheat, rye, oats, and other kinds of grain are sowed in December and harvested in May.

We might also compare our seasons by the flowering of plants. For example: the peach is commonly in blossom at Charleston, South Carolina, early in March; at Richmond, Virginia, about the end of March; at Baltimore, April the tenth; at Philadelphia, April the fifteenth: at New York, April the twentieth; at Boston, May the tenth; and at Albany, May the fifteenth.

In California there is a dry season from May to September, when nothing will grow; and a rainy season from October to April. Therefore they sow grain in October, and gather ripe crops in March and April.

103. FIRE! FIRE!

Fire! Fire! Fire! See the angry flames bursting from the windows and darting from the roof! The engines are on the spot. How hard the men are at work! See the streams of water from the hose,—one, two, three, four, five,—and still another on the roof! But the fire grows hotter and hotter, and fiercer and fiercer.

Are the people all out of the burning houses? Are all safe? Hark! a wild scream! A child is left behind. A child! A child! Who will go to the rescue? Who will dare to risk his life amid the scorching flames? A ladder is hoisted to one of the windows. A bold fireman climbs up. Almost choked with flame and smoke, he bursts through the open window, jumps into the chamber, and snatches the little one from its bed. Will he ever be able to get out again? How the people strain their eyes to catch a glimpse of him! How they tremble as they look! There he comes! He is safe! See him with the child in his arms! A shout of delight goes up from the men below. How they cheer him! And see how the poor mother gazes, with her hands raised and her arms open to receive her darling child!

Noble fireman! Thanks for his brave and generous heart! A mother's blessing greets him; the admiration which men always feel for a noble act, follows him; and the satisfaction which springs from self-sacrificing exertions in behalf of others, will always be a well-spring of joy within his bosom.

104. THE WOLF AND THE CRANE.

A greedy wolf, who was hastily swallowing a piece of lamb, had a small bone stick in his throat. He labored hard to eject it, or make it slide down; it was no use, and he felt miserably bad.

In this difficulty a crane kindly offered its help, and the wolf promised a great reward, if it should fully succeed in removing the bone. He opened his jaws as widely as he could, and the crane put its beak and head as deeply down into his throat as was necessary to take hold of the bone; and then drew it gently out.

“Now, what reward will you give me?” asked the crane, modestly. “Why,” answered the wretch, “have you not received a full reward for your service? I had your head within my mouth, and could easily have bitten it off. I spared your life—is not that a sufficient reward? Away with you, before I kill you!” The crane, in flying away, complained bitterly of the ingratitude of the wolf. “He shall not have my assistance another time,” it cried, “not he!”

105. A TALE OF THE “BLACK HOLE” OF CALCUTTA.

Among the numerous instances of danger and suffering from confinement in an atmosphere vitiated by passing repeatedly through the lungs, the occurrence at the “Black Hole” of Calcutta is one of the most memorable and melancholy. In 1756, the city was reduced by Surajah Dowlah, and 146 English prisoners were forced into a dungeon about eighteen feet square. The only opening to the air, except the door, was by two windows on the west side, strongly barred with iron.

In a few minutes a profuse perspiration burst out upon every one; a raging thirst ensued. In less than an hour after the confinement, their thirst was intolerable and respiration difficult. Many soon became outrageous, and insulted the guards to induce them to fire in upon them. “Water, water,” was the general cry; but, when brought, it only served to aggravate their distress. The confusion became general, and amid horrid cries and ravings for water, some were trampled to death.

In less than three hours, most of the gentlemen were dead; and in half an hour more, most of the living were in an out-

rageous delirium. They found that water heightened their uneasiness, and "air, air," was the general cry. All the opprobrious names that the viceroy and his officers could be loaded with, were repeated, to provoke the guard to fire upon them. Every man had eager hopes of meeting the first shot. Having been shut up at about eight o'clock in the evening, the door was opened at six the next morning, when only twenty three, the poor remains of 146 souls, came out alive, and most of these in a high putrid fever.

106. SOMETHING ABOUT IRELAND.

Ireland is especially open to the warm winds and currents which moderate the temperature of Western Europe, and its mild climate and green hills have given it the name of the "Emerald Isle." There are no regular mountain-ranges, nor extensive highlands, like those of Scotland; but the scenery of the wild western coast district is romantic and picturesque, and the beautiful lakes of Killarney have been much visited by tourists. The ivy-covered ruins of castles and abbeys are as interesting as those of England; and in elegance of architecture and beauty of parks and squares, the larger cities are not inferior. But the dwellings of the poor laboring classes are less neat and comfortable in appearance; and in many districts the great poverty of the peasants is apparent in the thatched hovels, with no other floor than the hardened earth.

107. THE MANDARIN.

A Mandarin, who took much pride in appearing with a number of jewels on every part of his robe, was once accosted by a sly old Bonze, who, following him through several streets, and bowing often to the ground, thanked him for his jewels. "What does the man mean?" cried the Mandarin. "Friend, I never gave thee any of my jewels." "No," replied the other, "but you have let me look at them, and that is all the use you can make of them yourself; so there is no difference between us, except that you have the trouble of watching them, and that is an employment I don't like."

108. BERLIN.

Berlin, the capital of the German Empire, with over 800,000 inhabitants, stands in the midst of a dreary plain, with no natural advantage, and yet is one of the finest cities of Europe,—rich in beautiful palaces, historical collections, statues, and pictures, its art-gallery ranking next to those of Dresden and Munich. The so-called street "Unter den Linden" is a well-known promenade.

As in many of the German cities, a large part of the inhabitants are Jews.

109. A LETTER.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1, 1875.

DEAR FATHER :

In a few days your birth-day will occur once more, and I already see my mother and my sisters coming to you with presents, the proofs of their affection. I am sorry, very sorry, that I cannot be with you this time, nor even send a small offering as a token of my gratitude and love. But I

will at least express my affection in a letter, knowing that that itself will be agreeable to you. Indeed, dear father, my heart is ever filled with these sentiments, but particularly to-day, when the thoughts of your approaching birth-day recall to my mind the innumerable testimonials of affection and kindness, for which I am indebted, both to you and my dear mother.

That your life may be a long one, is the most fervent wish of,

Your ever grateful son, (daughter,)

FRANK. (LOUISE.)

STAMP.

Adolph Schulz, Esq.,

217 Main Street,

Rochester, N. Y.

110. LIFE IN SWITZERLAND.

The people of Switzerland are not surpassed by any in Europe for their industry and skill. There are no large cities, because of the difficulty of transportation; but in the valleys, are busy towns and villages, where silk, ribbons, paper, thread, muslins, jewelry, etc., are made. Watch-making, especially, is carried to such an extent that Swiss watches are known all over the world.

Wood-carving is a very common occupation, and a great variety of graceful, grotesque, and useful articles are cut out of the soft, white pine-wood of the forests, and collected in the towns for exportation. The Swiss boy begins to whittle out toys as soon as he can handle a knife ; and the old man sits by his cottage door, carving a chamois, that will perhaps make its way across the Atlantic.

III. THE RIVER "FAIR TO LOOK UPON."

O-HE-YO is a Wyandot word, signifying "fair to look upon." The early French explorers, floating down the river's gentle tide, adopted the name, translating it into their own tongue as *la Belle Riviere*; and the English, who here as elsewhere throughout the West, stepped into the possessions of the French, took the word and its spelling, but gave it their own pronunciation, so that, instead of O-he-yo, we now have Ohio.

The Ohio is a lovely, gentle stream, flowing on between the North and South. It does not bustle and rush along over rocks and down rapids, turning mills and factories on its way, and hurrying its boats up and down, after the manner of busy, anxious northern rivers ; neither does it go to sleep all along shore and allow the forest flotsam to clog up its channel, like the southern streams. But none the less has it a character of its own, which makes its gentle impression, day by day, like a quiet, sweet-voiced woman, who moves through life with more power at her command than the more beautiful and more brilliant around her.

No river in the world has such a length of uniform, smooth current. In and out it meanders for one thousand and seven miles ; it is never in a hurry ; it never seems to be going

anywhere in particular, but has time to loiter about among the coal and iron mines of Pennsylvania; to ripple around the mountains of West Virginia; to make deep bends in order to take in the southern rivers, knowing well that thrifty Ohio, with her cornfields and villages, will fill up all the angles. Then it curves up northward towards Cincinnati, as if to leave a broad landsweep for the beautiful blue-grass meadows of Kentucky; and at North Bend, away it glides again on a long southwestern stretch, down, down, along the southern borders of Indiana and Illinois, and after making a last curve to receive the twin-rivers—the Cumberland and the long, mountain-born Tennessee—it mixes its waters with the Mississippi, one thousand miles above the ocean.

This gentle river “Fair to Look Upon,” which from Pittsburg to its mouth receives into itself seventy-five tributaries, crosses seven states, and holds in its embrace one hundred islands.

112. THE STATUE OF HERMANN.

Some thirty or forty years ago, when the unity movement in Germany had barely commenced, Herr Ernst von Bandel, a nobleman devoted to the sculptor's art, conceived the patriotic idea of erecting a gigantic statue to Hermann, the vanquisher of Varus in the Teutoburg Forest. A grand national monument, the statue was to reach the enormous proportion of one hundred feet, not to speak of pedestal and base; and as it was to be placed on the top of a hill, the site of victory, the difficulty of getting it in position added not a little to the magnitude of the undertaking. In spite of all obstacles, what appeared a chimera thirty years ago, has now become a reality. Assisted by wealthy friends and

occasional public subscriptions, Herr von Bandel has completed the figure.

The statue is of embossed copper, and has been wrought by the hand of the man whose brain created it. His whole life has been consumed in this one object. When he had done modeling—no small task in the matter of a figure with hands five feet long—he turned to hammer and forge, and literally formed the immense surface with his own unaided strength. A good deal of it was done at the foot of the hill whereon it stands, the sculptor having built himself a forge and a hut close to his chosen locality. The whole is as imposing as the head, and Germany possesses not only the largest, but also one of the best statues in Europe. This eighth wonder of the world towers over the famous oak-woods near Detmold, the capital of the principality of Lippe.

113. MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee is a great railroad center, a port of entry, the county seat of Milwaukee County, and the most populous town in the state. It is situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Milwaukee river. The river approaches from the north, in a direction nearly parallel with the Lake shore, and is joined about half a mile from its mouth by the Menomonee river, which comes from the west. The largest boats can ascend the river two miles, and also the Menomonee for some distance. Over half a million dollars have been expended on the harbor, which is now one of the best on the whole chain of lakes.

The city is pleasantly situated upon both sides of the river, and from the bricks manufactured and used here, presents a peculiar and striking appearance. These bricks are of a

delicate cream or straw color, highly agreeable to the eye, and are not affected by the action of the elements. It is called by its American inhabitants "Cream City;" the Germans call it "Deutsch-Athen."

Milwaukee is the greatest primary wheat market in the world. The grain storage capacity of its elevators is upwards of five millions of bushels. Its manufactures are varied and extensive. The water-power of the Milwaukee river is an important element of its prosperity. The city is remarkable for its healthful climate and for the rapidity of its growth; for, although a young city, it has over 100,000 inhabitants.

114. AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is the cultivation of useful plants and the raising of domestic animals. A great many kinds of plants are raised. Each country, however, is not suited to cultivation of all kinds of plants. Soil and climate determine what kinds of plants will flourish in a given region.

The inhabitants of the torrid zones raise rice, coffee, sugarcane, bananas, plantains, cotton, dates (which grow on a beautiful kind of palm,) the bread-fruit, and a great many delicious fruits.

The inhabitants of the temperate zones raise Indian corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, apples, pears, peaches, etc. Cotton is also raised in the warmer portions of the temperate zones, and tea in China and Japan. In the frigid zones, but few useful plants can be raised. Barley, potatoes, and some other vegetables are cultivated in the warmer parts.

115. ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.—Two very desirable stores and houses, Nos. 410 and 412 East Water Street. Apply to Will. Reiss, 318 Broadway.

WANTED.—Pupils in Drawing, by an Artist. Terms, \$15 per quarter. Address "Teacher," 17 Florida street, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE.—\$100 will buy a lot at Park Ridge, \$15 down and \$5 a month until paid; one block from depot; property shown free. Cheapest property in market.

ANDREW BROWN, 90 La Salle St.,
Room 4, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—A good and honest Norwegian boy, 18 years old, with good references, wants employment; talks and writes English, Norwegian, and some German. Knows how to take care of and handle a horse. Call at 705 Main street, Toledo, O.

SCHOOL MEETING.—The friends of education are requested to meet at the house of Solomon Biggs, in Walnut Grove, Saturday evening, Sept. 1, at 7 o'clock, to take action relative to opening a public school in this vicinity. The meeting will consider the selection of directors, the location of the school building, and the propriety of opening a school this fall before the building is complete.

OLD SETTLERS' RE-UNION.—All persons in Adams and adjoining counties, who settled here prior to 1850, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Clinton, Saturday afternoon, June 10, at two o'clock, to make arrangements for an Old Settlers' Re-union, to be held at such time and place as the meeting shall determine.

FOURTH OF JULY!—The liberty-loving citizens of Eagleville, who desire to participate, this year, at home, in a genuine, old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration, such as will make the American Eagle proud of the village that bears his name, will meet at Allen's Hall, next Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, to consider the advisability of holding such celebration.

116. COLUMBUS AND THE EGG.

After the return from his first voyage of discovery, Columbus was invited to dine with the Archbishop of Salamanca. The company was large; and though all the guests flattered the great discoverer on account of his success, secretly they envied him, and tried more or less outspokenly to disparage his merits.

One of them said: "After all it can not have been so very difficult an undertaking, to explore that new country. There it was, and all that had to be done, was to sail there, and find it."

"Certainly!" replied Columbus. "Is there any one among you, who knows how an egg may be placed upright on one of its ends?" And he took an egg, and handed it to the gentleman, who had just spoken.

The latter tried long and in vain; the egg would again and again roll about. And all the company tried after him to place the egg upright—but no one succeeded.

They all declared that it could not be done, when Columbus took the egg, and with a slight pressure, flattened one end, and thus made it stand.

"Ah, well!" now exclaimed all. "That does not amount to much—that is no great artifice. We all could have done

that." "Exactly!" was his answer; "but you did not hit upon the way of doing it."

"It is about the same thing with the discovery of the new part of the world. If it were so easy a task, why have you not undertaken to solve it? Now that I have shown the way, it is a comparatively easy thing to sail thither."

117. SCENE IN A MENAGERIE.

Not long since, in a menagerie of wild animals, a tigress broke out of her cage during the absence of her keeper at dinner. The ferocious beast sprang at a lama, killed it, and was sucking its blood when the keeper entered.

The man's first attempt was to fling a noose over the head of the tigress, but before he could do this she turned and prepared to spring. It was a moment of extreme peril. The eyes of the tigress flashed fire, and her open jaws threatened death. The keeper knew not what to do. He had but a moment in which to decide. In that moment he darted behind an elephant which stood near by.

The sagacious animal seemed to comprehend what was going on. He was calm, but vigilant. The tigress, raising herself on her hind feet, sprang with her utmost force, and was bounding by in pursuit of her keeper, when the elephant put forth his trunk, seized the furious beast, and pitched her to the farther end of the apartment.

All the animals were by this time in a state of commotion. The monkeys jumped for their lives, and scattered wildly. The baboons scampered up the rafters and there held on, looking down and winking at the enraged tigress as she rose from her fall. The elephant maintained his composure, and the lion looked on with dignity from his cage.

The savage tigress seemed resolved not to give up the combat. She was creeping along as if to renew the attack, when the keeper thought he would get on the elephant's back, and commanded him to place him there. This the sagacious animal did, with a single toss of his trunk. The tigress was exasperated at seeing the man thus put out of her reach. She drew back and made another spring at him, but the elephant caught her midway, and hurled her with great force against the wall. Bruised and humbled, she gave up the fight after this, and slunk back quietly into her cage without doing any more mischief.

118. A MOUNTAIN VILLAGE IN THE ALPS.

Many cheerful villages are to be seen in the pleasant valleys of the Alps, shut in by mountains thickly wooded with beech trees, maples and pines.

Near a winding streamlet you see the village, the low houses all built alike, their roofs covered with planks, kept in place by a number of large stones laid upon them. These roofs hang far over the gable-ends of the houses, and partly cover the little open balconies before the door or windows of the second floor; and these balconies are always painted some gay color,—yellow, blue or red. In front of every house is a bench, where the men sit, and smoke pipes or sing a song, while one is playing the guitar, in the evening when their work is done. Somewhere in the village, there is sure to be a sort of public garden, or park, where the people sit in fine weather, and drink coffee or beer under the shady trees. There is a neat little church, and generally, a little way out of the village, one or two grand old stone buildings, whose queer towers, covered with moss and ivy, and narrow,

arched windows, with colored glass, are like nothing we see in America. There are many children in the mountain villages; and if we should ask the names of two rosy little girls, they might answer, "The miller's Rosel and the weaver's Catherine;" for that is the way they call one another, for instance, in the village of Ammergau, Bavaria.

119. BURIAL OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

More than forty years ago, Blackbird, a famous chief of the Omahas, visited the city of Washington, and while on his return was seized with small-pox, of which he died before reaching his home. When the chief found that his end was approaching, he called his warriors around him, and gave his commands concerning his burial.

His orders were exactly fulfilled. The dead warrior was dressed in his most sumptuous robes, fully equipped with his scalps and eagles' plumes, as if about to engage in battle, and borne about sixty miles below the Omaha village, to a lofty bluff on the bank of the Missouri River, which towers above all the neighboring heights, and commands a magnificent prospect.

To the summit of this bluff a white steed, the favorite war-horse of Blackbird, was led; and then, in the presence of the whole tribe, the dead chief was placed with great ceremony on his back, looking toward the river, so that, as he had said, he might see the canoes of the white men, as they traversed the waters of that majestic stream. His bow was placed in his hand; and his shield and quiver, with his pipe and medicine-bag, were by his side.

His store of pemmican and his tobacco-pouch were supplied to sustain him on his long journey to the hunting-

grounds of the Great Spirit, where the spirits of his fathers, he believed, awaited his coming. The medicine-men of his tribe performed various mystic charms to secure a happy passage to those blissful hunting fields; and then each warrior belonging to the chief's own band covered the palm of his right hand with vermilion, and stamped its impress on the white sides of the devoted war-steed.

When this had been done by all, the Indians gathered turfs and soil, and placed them around the legs of the horse.

Gradually the pile rose under the combined labor of many willing hands, until the living steed and its dead rider were buried together under this memorial mound.

120. LANGUAGE OF A PROPHET OF OLD.

Bless the Lord, O my soul! O Lord, my Lord, Thou art very great; Thou art clothed with honor and majesty; who covereth Thyself with light as with a garment; who stretchest out the heavens like a curtain; who layeth the beams of his chambers in the waters; who maketh the clouds his chariot; who walketh upon the wings of the wind; who laid the foundation of the earth that it should not be removed forever.

121. GRATTAN'S DENUNCIATION OF MR. FLOOD.

Sir, you are much mistaken if you think that your talents have been as great as your life has been reprehensible. After a rank and clamorous opposition, you became . . . on a sudden . . . silent; you were silent for seven years; you were silent on the greatest questions, . . . and you were silent . . . for . . . money! You supported the unparal-

leled profusion and jobbing of Lord Harcourt's scandalous ministry. You, sir, who manufacture . . . stage-thunder against Mr. Eden for his anti-American principles, you, sir, whom it pleases to chant a hymn to the immortal Hampden, —you, sir, approved of the tyranny exercised against America, and you, sir, voted four thousand Irish troops to cut the throats of the Americans . . . fighting for their freedom, . . . fighting for your freedom, . . . fighting for the great principle, . . . liberty!

122. SHAKESPEARE'S "CHARACTER OF BRUTUS."

This was the noblest Roman of them all:
 All the conspirators, save only he,
 Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar;
 He only, in a general, honest thought,
 And common good to all, made one of them.
 His life was gentle; and the elements
 So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up,
 And say to all the world, This was a man!

123. THE LORE-LEI.

The teacher (or student) should compare the translation of this piece with Heine's original poem.

I know not whence it rises,
 This thought so full of woe;
 But a tale of time departed
 Haunts me, and will not go.

The air is cool, and it darkens,
 And calmly flows the Rhine,
 The mountain-peaks are sparkling
 In the sunny evening-shine.

And yonder sits a maiden,
The fairest of the fair ;
With gold is her garment glittering,
And she combs her golden hair :

With a golden comb she combs it ;
And a wild song singeth she,
That melts the heart with a wondrous
And powerful melody.

The boat-man feels his bosom
With a nameless longing move ;
He sees not the gulfs before him,
His gaze is fixed above,

Till over boat and boatman
The Rhine's deep waters run :
And this, with her magic singing,
The Lore-lei has done !

124. LANGUAGE OF THE HISTORIAN.

Another success of the most brilliant nature occurred at about the same time (July 1, 1863.) General Grant had, after a campaign of great boldness and originality, got his army in the rear of Vicksburg, and, with the help of Admiral Porter's fleet, completely invested it. The place surrendered on the 4th of July, the enemy losing in the entire campaign over 40,000 prisoners and 300 guns.

Port Hudson, with 7,000 prisoners and 50 guns, surrendered to General Banks on the 8th. The Mississippi was now open from its source to its mouth, and the confederacy was cut into two parts, neither of them capable of aiding the

other. These great events called forth the most enthusiastic rejoicings throughout the loyal states, and the whole world recognized in General Grant a soldier of consummate ability.

On the first of January of this year, President Lincoln had issued the state paper known as the Emancipation Proclamation. By this he declared the slaves in the rebellious districts free, and called upon them to enlist in the service of the United States. This step he did not take as President, but as Commander-in-Chief of the army; it was purely an act of war, and was intended to weaken the enemy. Three years later slavery was legally abolished throughout the land.

125. WHAT A COMMON MAN MAY SAY.

I am lodged in a house that affords me conveniences and comforts which even a king could not command some centuries ago. There are ships crossing the seas in every direction, some propelled by steam and some by the wind, to bring what is useful to me from all parts of the earth. In China men are gathering the tea-leaf for me; in the southern states they are planting cotton for me; in the West India Islands and in Brazil they are raising my sugar and my coffee; in Italy they are feeding silk-worms for me; at home they are shearing sheep to make me clothing; powerful steam-engines are spinning and weaving for me, and making cutlery for me, and pumping the mines that minerals useful to me may be procured.

My patrimony was small, yet I have locomotive engines running day and night on all railroads to carry my correspondence. I have canals to bring the coal for my winter fire. Then I have telegraphic lines, which tell me what has happened many thousand miles off, the same day of its

occurrence ; which flash a message for me in a minute to the bedside of a sick relative, hundreds of miles distant.

And I have editors and printers, who daily send me an account of what is going on throughout the world amongst all these who serve me. By the photograph I procure in a few seconds, at a small expense, a perfect likeness of myself or friend, drawn without human touch, by the simple agency of light.

And then, in a corner of my house I have books !—the miracle of all my possessions, more wonderful than the wishing cap of the Arabian tales, for they transport me instantly not only to all places, but to all times. In a word, from the equator to the pole, and from the beginning of time until now, by my books I can be where I please. I may have nearly the same enjoyments, as if I were the single lord of all !



VOCABULARY.



Vocabulary.

(Abbreviations : m. for masculine ; f. for feminine ; n. for neuter ; pl. for plural.)

(In den ersten 25 Stücken sind die Wörter in den bezüglichen Biegungen, Ableitungen u. dgl. gegeben.)

I.

Gun, Gewehr; Flinte.	For, denn.
Try, probiren.	Use, Gebrauch.
Shoot, schießen.	For, für.

2.

Swing, Schaufel.	Hit, that sich wehe.
Fell, fiel.	Safe, sicher.

3.

By the side, an der Seite.	Beg, betteln.
Road, Straße.	Put, legte.
Held, hielt.	

4.

Went to walk, ging spazieren.	Smell, riechen.
Pink, Nelke.	Too, auch.

5.

Snow-man, Schneemann.	Strike, schlage.
Pipe, Pfeife.	Dare, darfst.
Mouth, Mund.	Drop, fallen lassen.
Club, Prügel.	

6.

Owl, Eule.
Was sitting, saß.
Oak-tree, Eichbaum.

Sun-set, Sonnenuntergang.
Top, Wipfel
Got, holte.

7.

Met, begegnete.
Driving, treibend (der—trieb).
Lad, Junge.

Good for, nützt.
For, zu.
Dinner, Mittagessen.

8.

Horns, Hörner.
Legs, Beine.
Feet, Füße.
Draw, ziehen.
Plow, Pflug.
Cart, Karren.

Quite, sehr.
Hair, Haar.
Hay, Heu.
Corn, Weizenkorn.
Drinks, säuft.

9.

Fox, Fuchs.
Saw, sah.
Sitting, sitzend; welche—saß.
Box-lid, Kastenbedeckel.
Sly, schlaue.

Mister, Meister.
Was trying, versuchte.
Ran, lief.
For, nach.
Off, weg, fort.

10.

Prairie-dogs, Prärievögel.
Animals, Thiere.
Found, angetroffen.
Companies, Rudeln.
Lodge, hausen.
Hide, verstecken sich.
Holes, Höhlen.

Dig, graben.
Ground, Erde; Boden.
Noted, merkwürdig.
For, wegen.
Bark, Gebells.
Like, ähnlich.

11.

Dreamer, Träumer.

Nurse's, Wärterin.

Lap, Schooß.

Dropped, fielen.

Cap, Mütze.

Over, vorüber.

Why, ei!

Looked, schaute.

Inside, in—hinein.

Found, fand.

12.

Snow-drop, Schneeglöckchen.

March, März.

While, während.

Will spring up, sprießt—
[hervor.

Leaves, Blätter.

Bloom, blühen.

13.

Greenhouse, Gewächshaus.

Covered, bedeckt.

Plants, Pflanzen.

Out of doors, im Freien.

So as, um.

Heat, Wärme; Hitze.

14.

Letter, Brief.

Arithmetic, Rechenbuch.

Please, so gut sein.

Affectionate, liebevolle.

15.

White bear, Eisbär.

Ice-cliffs, Eisklippen.

Shores, Küsten.

Far, fern; hohen.

Fierce, grimmig.

Claws, Krallen.

16.

Saw-mill, Sägemühle.

Logs, Blöcke.

Trunks, Stämme.

Planks, Bohlen.

Beams, Balken.

Grove, Hain.

Cut down, gefällt.

17.

Truant, Schulschwänzer.
 Edge, Rande.
 Sticks, Stecken.
 Guilt, Schuld.

For, denn.
 Hung, ließ—hängen.
 Shame, Schande.

18.

Neck, Hals.
 Across, über.
 Bold, kühner.
 On the part, von Seiten.

Beneath, unter.
 Waves, Wellen.
 Since, weil; da.

19.

Pet hares, Lieblings-Hasen.
 Playmates, Spielfkameraden.
 Lonely, einsam.
 Share, Theil zu nehmen.
 Sports, Spielen.
 Fowls, Geflügel.

Hoop, Reif.
 Bat, Ballnüttel.
 Stilts, Stelzen.
 Kite, Drachen.
 Wings, Flügeln.

20.

Fruits, Obst; Früchte.
 Beasts, Thiere; Vieh.
 Forms, Gestalten.
 Thin, dünn.

Hum, Summen.
 Rush, Ungestüm.
 Jump, hüpfen.

21.

Proud, stolze.
 Frog, Frosch.
 Cattle, Rindvieh.
 Was feeding, graste.
 Meadow, Wiese.
 Approached, näherte sich.
 Swamp, Sumpfe.

Neighborhood, Nähe.
 Boasted, prahlte.
 Comrades, Kameraden.
 Vexed, ärgerlich.
 Mockery, Gespött.
 Powerfully, mächtig.
 Burst, platzte.

22.

Orange, Apfelsine.
Juicy, saftiges.

Pulp, Fleisch.

23.

Beaver, Biber.
Fur, Pelz.
Unite, vereinigen sich.
Society, Gesellschaft.

Chambers, Kammern.
Trowel, Kelle.
Mud, Schlamm; Lehm.
Pond, Teich.

24.

Forest, Walde.
Village, Dorf.
Danger, Gefahr.
In order to, um—zu.
Destroy, umzubringen.

Laughing in his sleeve, sich
[in's Häuschen lachend.
Trace, Spur.
In earnest, wirklich.
Dismay, Schrecken.
Deceived, betrogen.

25.

Bees, Bienen.
Rude, roh.
Creep, kriechen.
Neat, niedliche.
Hives, Stöcken.
Board, Brett.
Drill, Abrichtung.

Light, sich sehen.
Suck, saugen.
Blunder, Fehler.
Rest, übrigen.
Stung, stachen.
Screams, Geschrei.



26.

Stem, Stiel, m.
 Branch, Zweig, m.
 Skin, Schale, f.
 Pare off, abschälen; abziehen.
 Core, Griebz, m.
 Seed, Kern, m.

Sprout, Schößling, m.
 Sauce, Eingemachtes.
 Tart, Torte, f.
 Pie, Pastete, f.
 Squeeze, pressen.
 Cider, Eider; Apfelwein, m.

27.

Busy, beschäftigt.
 Miss, vermissen.
 Empty, leer.
 Quarrel, zanken.
 Return, zurückkehren.

Takes advantage, macht sich
 [zu Nutzen.
 Absence, Abwesenheit, f.
 Rocking-chair, Schaufel-
 [stuhl, m.

28.

Suffer, leiden.
 Blacksmith, Schmied; Grob-
 [schmied, m.
 Peasant, Bauer, m.
 Beg, bitten.
 Judge, Richter, m.

State, angeben.
 Indispensable, unentbehrlich.
 Shoe horses, Pferde beschlagen
 Mend, ausbessern.
 Justice, Gerechtigkeit, f.

29.

Steam - boat, Dampfboot;
 [Dampfschiff, n.
 Swept over board, über Bord
 [gespült.
 Struggle, kämpfen; ringen.

Wave, Welle; Woge, f.
 Rope, Seil; Tau, n.
 Never mind me, kümmert
 [euch nicht um mich.
 Reply, erwidern.

30.

Low, brüllen.

Babble, murmeln.

Gabble, schnattern.

Bray, schreien.

Neigh, wiehern.

Baa, blöfen.

Ring, läuten.

Squeak, quiefen.

Creak, knarren.

Peacock, Pfau, m.

Screech, aufschreien.

31.

Oven-bird, Ofenvogel, m.

Oven, Backofen, m.

Hatch, ausbrüten.

Curious, sonderbar.

Dome-shaped, kuppelförmig.

Clay, Thon, m.

Wall, Wand, f.

Downy feathers, Flaum=
[federn.

Slender, schlank.

32.

Breathe, athmen.

Nostril, Nasenloch, n.

Lung, Lunge, f.

Mix, mischen; sich vermischen.

33.

Peach, Pfirsich, m.

Crack, aufbrechen.

Bed-ridden, bettlägerig.

Bashfully, verschämt.

34.

Territory, Territorium, n ;

[Landschaft, f.

Cherokee, Cherokee, m.

Term, Schultermin, m.

Keep house, Haus halten.

Injure, beschädigen.

"Gray Squirrel," „das
[graue Eichkätzchen."

35.

Elk, Elennthier, n.

Coarse, grob.

Mane, Mähne, f.

Pine wood, Tannenwald, m.

Shoot, Sprößling, m.

Park, Gehege, m; künstlicher
[Hain, m.

Quadruped, Vierfüßler, m.

Chew the cud, wiederkauen.

36.

Maple, Ahorn, m.

Muscovado, Muskovadozucker,
[m.

Sap, Saft, m.

Sugar-cane, Zuckerrohr, n.

Obtain, erlangen; gewinnen.

Rise, aufsteigen.

Root, Wurzel, f.

Ascend, hinaufsteigen.

Bud, Knospe, f.

Leaf, Blatt, n.

Inch, Zoll, m.

Bore, bohren.

Auger, Bohrer, m.

Tube, Röhre, f.

Elder, Holunder; Flieder, m

Sumach, Sumachbaum;
[Schmach, m.

Pine, Tanne, f.

Flow, fließen.

Drop, Tropfen, m.

Stream, Strom, m.

Catch, auffangen.

Trough, Trog, m.

Bucket, Eimer, m.

A pailful, ein Eimer voll.

Boil, kochen; siedend.

37.

Cousin, Muhme, f.

Beef, Rindfleisch, n.

Cabbage, Kohl, m; Kraut, n.

Agree, beistimmen; über-
[einkommen.

Paw, Pfote; Taze, f.

38.

Sail-boat, Segelboot, n.

Glide, gleiten.

Bow, Vordertheil, m.

Stern, Hintertheil, m.

Steer, steuern.

Gust, Stoß, m.

Strike, treffen.

Upset, umschlagen.

Drown, ertrinken.

Aid, Hilfe, f.

Manage, handhaben.

39.

Cruel, grausam.
 Mountainous, gebirgig.
 Bear, tragen.
 Wring, ringen.

Soar, hoch auffliegen.
 Hunter, Jäger, m.
 Wear, tragen.

40.

Height, Höhe, f.
 Scythe, Sense, f.
 Mower, Mähmaschine, f.
 Rake, rechen; harfen.
 Winrow, Schwad, n.
 Hand-rake, Handrechen, m.
 Horse-rake, Pferderechen, m.
 Pitch, gabeln.
 Draw, fahren.
 Pile, aufhäufen; aufschichten.
 Hay-mow, Heubucht, f; Heu=
 [boden, m.
 Place, aufstellen.
 Hay-stack, Heuschober, m.
 Busy, geschäftig.
 Harvest, Ernte, f.
 Gather, einsammeln.
 Wheat, Weizen, m.
 Rye, Roggen, m.
 Barley, Gerste, f.

Oats, Hafer, m.
 Pea, Erbse, f.
 Crop, Ernte; Feldfrucht, f.
 Hurry, treiben.
 Event, Ereigniß, n.
 Stalk, Stengel; Halm, m.
 Turns yellow, gelb wird.
 Kernel, Kern, m.
 Grain, Korn, n.
 Erect, aufrecht; gerade.
 Bend, sich beugen.
 Downward, abwärts.
 Weight, Gewicht, n.
 Sickle, Sichel, f.
 Cradle, Korbsense, f.
 Reaper, Mähmaschine, f.
 Sheaf, Garbe, f.
 Bunch, Haufen, m.
 Shocks or stooks, Garben=
 [haufen, m.

41.

Light-house, Leuchthurm, m.
 Lantern, Laterne, f.
 Seacoast, Seeküste, f.

Shore, Strand, m.
 Flash, funkeln; blitzen.
 Sailor, Seemann; Matrose, m.

42.

Cunning, schlau.
 Steep, jähe; steil.
 Craggy, felsig.
 Top, Gipfel, m.
 Thrust, stecken.

Brute, Thier, n.
 Slyly, leise.
 Leap, springen.
 Tumble, kopfüber stürzen.
 Mangle, zermalmen.

43.

Sadness, Betrübniß, f.
 Prisoner, Gefangene, m.
 About, umher.
 Peep, gucken.
 Wire, Draht, n.
 Ask, fordern.
 Count, zählen.
 Pleased, vergnügt.

Trade, Geschäft, n.
 Bargain, Handel, m.
 Settled, abgemacht.
 No sooner, kaum.
 Surprise, Ueberraschung, f.
 Shut up, eingesperrt.
 Prison, Gefängniß, n.
 Resolved, entschlossen.

44.

Pale, blaß; hell.
 Shrub, Strauch, m.
 Bark, Rinde, f.
 Tease, necken.
 Butt, stoßen.

Kid, Zicklein, n.
 Glove, Handschuh, m.
 Shawl, Schal, m.
 Give way to me, geh' mir
 [aus dem Wege.

45.

Scare, erschrecken.
 Search, suchen.
 Fright, Angst, f.

Trot, traben.
 Habit, Gewohnheit, f.
 Cure, heilen.

46.

Prince, Prinz, m.	Win, gewinnen.
Art of printing, Buchdrucker- [kunst, f.	Deed, Handlung; That, f.
Give mind, Geist haben.	Trace back, zurückführen.

47.

Kingbird, Königsvogel, m.	Dash, Angriff, m.
Robin, Rothkehlchen, n.	Bill, Schnabel, m.
Hawk, Habicht, m.	Foe, Feind, m.
Crow, Krähe, f.	

48.

Strain, anstrengen.	Reply, erwidern.
Nerve, Nerv, m. and f.	Prosper, gedeihen.
Vain, vergeblich.	Injure, Schaden thun.
Trial, Versuch, m.	Link, Ring, m ; Band, n.
Untie, aufbinden.	

49.

Begone ! Packer dich !	Advice, Rath, m.
Fix, heften.	Future, Zukunft, f.
Prepare, zubereiten.	

50.

Tender, zärtlich.	Edge of a grove, Saum [eines Haines.
Stroll, umherstreichen.	
Lane, Pfad, m.	Burst, Ausbruch, m.
Smile, lächeln.	Grief, Gram ; Schmerz, m.
Stray, umherstreifen.	Steal away, sich davon machen.
Drenched, durchnäßt.	Moan, wehklagen.
Slight, leicht ; unbedeutend.	Grieve, sich grämen.
Grave, Grab, n.	Sorely, heftig ; tief.
	Sob, schluchzen.

51.

Macedon, Macedonien.
Greece, Griechenland.
Persia, Persien.

India, Indien.
Known, bekannt.
Consequence, Folge, f.

52.

Lane, Nebenstraße, f.
Hedge, Hecke, f.
Beech, Buche, f.
Birch, Birke, f.

Elm, Ulme, f.
Ash, Esche, f.
Ledge, Schicht; Lage, f.
Thrush, Drossel, f.

53.

Arrive, ankommen.
Station, Station; Haltestelle, f.

Museum, Museum, n; Kunst-
[sammlung, f.

54.

Leap, springen.

Back, Rücken, m.

55.

Anecdote, Anekdote, f.
Grand-nephew, Großneffe, m.
Cabinet, Arbeitszimmer, n.
Knock, u m h e r s c h l a g e n ;
[schlagen.
Writing materials, Schreib-
[zeug, n.
Fling, schleudern.

Majesty, Majestät, f.
Continue, fortfahren.
Indignation, Entrüstung, f.
Hip, Hüfte, f.
Wearing a peremptory air,
[eine sehr entschiedene Miene
[annehmend.
Silesia, Schlesien.

56.

Note of invitation, Einla-
[dungsbriefchen, n.
Compliments, Gruß, m.

Note of regret, Absage-
briefchen, n.
Regret, bedauern.

57.

Valley, Thal, n.

Calm, ruhig.

Waste, Wüste, f.

58.

Castle, Schloß, n.

Erect, aufrichten.

Fort, Festung, f.

Mirror, Spiegel, m.

Parade, Gepränge, n.

59.

Earthquake, Erdbeben, n.

Massive, massiv; schwer.

Dull, dumpf.

Marble, marmorn.

Rumble, poltern.

Quay, Kai; Damm; Hafen-

Sound, Geräusch, n; Ton, m.

[damm, m.

Surface, Oberfläche, f.

Fragment, Bruchstück, n.

Immediately, unmittelbar.

Chasm, Schlund; Ab-

Tremendous, schrecklich.

[grund, m.

Shock, Stoß, m.

Engulfed, verschlungen.

Shelter, Schutz, m.

Fissure, Spalt, m; Kluft, f.

60.

Estimate, schätzen.

Coarse, grob.

Approximate, sich nähern.

Amount, Summe, f.

Pretend, vorgeben.

Suppose, vermuthen.

Mortal, Sterbliche, m.

Light-colored hellfarbig.

Vary, wechseln.

Possessor, Besitzer, m.

Plentiful, reichlich.

Raven tresses, Rabenlocken, pl

Average, Durchschnitt, m.

Flaxen-haired, flachshaarig.

Common sized, gewöhnlich

Boast, sich rühmen.

[groß.

Curl, Locke, f.

61.

Place, setzen.
 Fog, Nebel, m.
 Ring, läuten.
 Folks, Leute, pl.
 Space, Raum, m.
 Spy-glass, Fernglas, n.

Flute, Flöte, f.
 Roar, heulen.
 Moan, „brausen“; wehklagen.
 Twig, Zweig, m.
 New-mown, frisch gemäht.

62.

Balloon, Luftballon, m.
 Rope, Seil, n.
 Speck, Fleischen, n.

String, Schnur, f.
 Valve, Klappe, f.
 Grieve, sich grämen.

63.

Laudable, lobenswerth.
 Undertaking, Unternehmen, n.
 Downcast, niedergeschlagen.
 Failure, Mißlingen, n.
 Defeat, Niederlage, f.
 Vanquish, besiegen.
 Resolution, Entschlossenheit, f.
 Lines of business, Geschäfts=
 [zweige.

Found, gründen.
 Ornament, Zierde, f.
 Age, Zeitalter, n.
 Eloquence, Beredsamkeit, f.
 Giant, Riese, m.

Failed to make both ends
 [meet, konnte sein Auskom=
 [men nicht finden.
 Galley-slave, Galeeren=
 [slave, m.
 Flat-boatman, Flößer, m.
 Grocery, Gewürzhandlung, f.
 Tan, gerben.
 Breeches, Hosen; Beinkleider.
 “Brought up,” erworb sein
 [Auskommen.
 “Teaming it” to town, es
 [in die Stadt fahrend.
 Elect, erwählen.

64.

Sugar-cane, Zuckerrohr, n.
 Row, Reihe, f.
 Roller, Walze, f.
 Tub, Zuber, m.
 Drain, ablaufen.
 Moist, feucht.

Loaf-sugar, Hutzucker, m.
 Mould, Gießform, f.
 Lump, Stück, n.
 Obtain, gewinnen.
 Beet-root, Zuckerrübe, f.
 Sugar-maple, Zuckerahorn, m

65.

Item, Nachricht, f.
 Bold, verwegen.
 Outrage, Gewaltthätigkeit, f.
 Transpire, vorkommen.
 Perpetrate, ausüben.
 Custom, Gewohnheit, f.
 Put up, fehrte ein.
 Rear-door, Hinterthüre, f.
 Alley, Hintergasse, f.
 Cross, überschreiten.
 Region, Gegend, f.
 Temple, Schlaf, m.
 Stagger, taumeln.
 Pounce, sich stürzen.
 Tear, reißen.
 Snatch, weg schnappen.
 Bill, Banknote, f.

Consist, bestehen.
 Remainder, Rest, m.
 Various, verschieden.
 Denomination, B e n e n =
 [nung, f.
 Profusely, reichlich; über-
 [mäßig.
 Weakness, Schwäche, f.
 Recognize, erkennen.
 Idea, Gedanke, m; Idee, f.
 Exhibit, zeigen; sehen lassen.
 Serious, ernst.
 Crime, Verbrechen, n.
 Arrest, verhaften.
 Desert, Lohn, m; Strafe, f.
 Result, herrühren.
 Excitement, Aufregung, f.

66.

Thickly, dicht.
 Settled, bewohnt.
 Queer, sonderbar.
 Steeple, Thurm, m.

Slope, Abhang, m.
 Grape, Traube, f.
 Twine, anheften.

67.

Novelist, Novellensdreiber, m.	Purse, Geldtasche, f.
Coin, Münze, f.	Baronet, Freiherr, m.

68.

Dutch, holländisch.	Studded, besetzt.
Venice, Venedig.	Stall, Bude, f.
Though, obgleich.	Stuff, Zeug, n.
Remind, erinnern.	Colored, farbig.
No peer, nicht seinesgleichen.	Flavored, wohlriechend.
Isolated, vereinzelt.	Huge, ungeheuer.
Belt, Gürtel, m.	Gourd, Kürbiß, m.
Shallow, seicht.	Luscious, köstlich.
Traffic, Verkehr, m.	Moldering, verwitternd.
Merchandise, Kaufmanns- [gut, n.	Lagoon, Lagune, f.
Barge, Barke, f.	Bustle, Getümmel, n.
Gondola, Gondel, f.	Row, rudern,
Quay side, Schiffslände ; [Werfte, f.	Cargo, Ladung, f.
	To and fro, auf und ab.
	Picturesque, malerisch.

69.

Arabia, Arabien.	Forage, Speise suchen.
Oriental, morgenländisch.	Surface, Oberfläche, f.
Arab, Araber, m.	Alarmed, beunruhigt.
Strip, entfleiden.	Approach, herannahen.
Cautiously, vorsichtig.	Mass, Masse, f.
Wade, waten.	Evidently, augenscheinlich.
Cover, bedecken.	Regard, betrachten.
Sea-weed, Seegras, n.	Floating, schwimmend.

Properly, zweckgemäß.

Arrange, ordnen.

Glide, schlüpfen.

Employ, beschäftigen.

Fairly, genügend.

Occasion, Gelegenheit, f.

Wend, umwenden ; lenken

70.

Apron, Schürze, f.

Moment, Augenblick, m.

71.

Propose, vorschlagen.

Put up a lunch, bereiten
[einen Imbiß vor.

Sign-board, Wegweiser, m.

Keeper, Hüter ; Aufseher, m.

Cave, Höhle, f.

Distance, Entfernung, f.

Candle, Licht, n.

Entrance, Eingang, m.

Narrow, schmal.

Icicle, Eiszapfen, m.

Melt, schmelzen.

Drip, tröpfeln.

Statue, Bildsäule, f.

Petrified, versteinert.

Top, Dede, f.

Bottom, Grund, m.

Grotto, Grotte, f.

Fairy bowers, F e e n -
[lauben, pl.

72.

Map, Landkarte, f.

Spain, Spanien.

France, Frankreich.

Numb, erstarrt.

Scene, Schauplatz, m.

73.

Descend, herabfallen.

Atmosphere, Luftkreis, m.

Express-train, Schnellzug, m.

Ascend, aufsteigen.

Convert, umwandeln.

Vapor, Dampf, m.

Revive, beleben.

Dame Nature, M u t t e r
[Natur.

74.

Sparrow, Spaz; Sperling, m.	Rear, aufziehen.
Surprised, überrascht.	Climate, Klima, n.
Infest, beschädigen.	Brood, Brut, f.
Annoy, Verdruß machen.	Hence, daher.
Crumb, Krume, f.	Increase, Vermehrung, f.

75.

Principal, hauptsächlich.	Hinge, Haspe, f.
Lead, Blei, n.	Tool, Werkzeug, n.
Tin, Zinn, n.	Sheet, Blech, n.
Zinc, Zink, n.	Sheathe, beplatten.
Mine, Mine, f; Bergwerk, n.	Chiefly, vorzugsweise.
Substance, Körper, m.	

76.

Merrily, lustig.	Quail, Wachtel, f.
Suddenly, plötzlich.	Box-trap, Vogelfalle, f.
Northeast, Nordosten, m.	Snare, Schlinge, f.
Mate, Männchen; Weibchen, n	Ramble, umherschweifen.
Spotted, gefleckt.	Hobble, hinken.
Eaves, Dachrinne, f.	Rapidly, rasch.
Rafter, Sparren, m.	

77.

Originally, ursprünglich.	Importance, Wichtigkeit, f.
Celebrated, berühmt.	Abominable, abscheulich.
Introduce, einführen.	Tropical, tropisch.
Italy, Italien.	Nobleman, Edelmann, m.
Netherlands, Niederlande.	Direct, beauftragen.
Cultivate, anbauen.	Bulb, Knolle, f.
Guest, Gast, m.	Delicious, lecker.
Deliver a speech, eine Rede	Eatable, eßbar.
[halten.	

78.

Arranged, geordnet.	Pursue, verfolgen.
Point, Spitze, f.	Undeviating, unbeirrt.
Gander, Gänserich, m.	Unwearied, unermüdet.
Flight, Flug, m.	Wing, Flügel, m.
Flock, Schwarm, m.	Vast, ungeheuer.
Ignorant, unwissend.	Sportsman, Jagdlieb-
Destination, Reiseziel, n.	[haber, m.
Region, Gegend, f.	Pair, sich paaren.

79.

Danubè, Donau, f.	Distiller, Branntweinbren-
Fuel, Feuerung, f.	[ner, m.
Juniper-berry, Wachholder-	Hollands, Wachholder-
[beere, f.	[schnaps, m.
Possibly, möglicherweise.	Envy, Neid, m.

80.

Sadly, traurig.	Alarm, Unruhe, f.
Set a bird-trap, eine Vogel-	In the negative, verneinend.
[falle aufstellen.	Admittance, Zutritt, m.
Fieldfare, Krammetsvogel, m.	A well-to-do man, ein reicher
Delight, ergötzen.	[Mann.
Recollect, sich erinnern.	Expense, Kosten, pl.
Doubt, Zweifel, m.	A learned man, ein Gelehrter

81.

Curled, gekräuselt.	Whisper, Geflüster, n.
Whirl, drehen.	Though, obgleich.
Nod, nicken; wogen.	Dot, Punkt, m; Tüpflein, n.
Isle, Eiland, n.	

82.

Mammoth cave, Mammuth-	Torch, Fackel, f.
[höhle, f.	Sparkle, glitzern ; funkeln.
Limestone, Kalkstein, m.	

83.

Poppy, Mohn, m.	Drug, Arznei, f.
Poisonous, giftig.	Opium, Opium, n.

84.

Strange, seltsam.	Stage, Bühne, f.
Fiction, Dichtung, f.	Pretend, vorgeben.
Clown, Hanswurst, m.	Motion, Bewegung, f.
Favorite, Liebling, m.	Pinch, kneifen.
Act, spielen.	Furious, wüthend.
Imitate, nachahmen.	Sound, Ton, m.
Buzzing, Summen, n.	Hiss, zischen.
Squeal, quiefen.	Judge, Richter, m.
Crowd, Menge, f.	

85.

Humorous, launig.	Quack, Quacksalber, m.
Medicine, Arznei, f.	Doctor, curiren.

86.

Fate, Schicksal, n.	Vagrant, Landstreicher, m.
Idler, Müßiggänger, m.	Institution, Anstalt, f.
Respectable, anständig.	Keeper, Aufseher, m.

87.

Advertisement, Anzeige, f.
 Plain and fancy cook, Köchin
 [für einfache u. feinere Tafel.
 Opportunity, Gelegenheit, f.
 Apply, nachsuchen; anfragen.
 Situation, Stelle, f.

Mistress, Herrin, f.
 Extended, verlängert.
 Unless, wenn nicht.
 Information, Auskunft, f.
 Regarding, betreffend.
 Capacity, Fähigkeit, f.

88.

Mouth, Mündung, f.
 Supply, Vorrath, m.
 Abroad, auswärts.
 Cotton, Baumwolle, f.

Grain, Getreide, n.
 Bay, Bai; Buchs, f.
 Gay, lebhaft.
 Amusement, Belustigung, f.

89.

Witty, witzig.
 Youth, Junge; Jüngling, m.
 Apprentice, Lehrling, m.
 Board, in die Koste gehen.
 Avaricious, geizig.
 Fact, Thatfache, f.
 Attention, Aufmerksamkeit, f.
 Complain, klagen; sich be-
 [klagen.
 Sob, schluchzen.

Dim, matt; dunkel.
 Glance, Blick, m.
 Intimate, andeuten.
 Hand, darreichen.
 Slice, Schnittchen, n.
 Chuckle, lichern.
 Mutter, murmeln.
 Regain, wiedererlangen.
 Recognize, erkennen.
 Feature, Gesichtszug, m.

90.

Navy, Flotte, f.
 Simplicity, Schlichtheit, f.
 Prove, beweisen.
 Done, abgemacht.
 Opposite, gegenüber liegend.

Declare, erklären.
 Lag, zaudern.
 Accost, anreden.
 Submit, sich ergeben.

91.

Legend, Legende ; Sage, f.	Effort, Bemühung, f.
Cubic-foot, Cubikfuß, m.	Dispute, Streit, m.
Chisel, meißeln.	Tigress, Tigerin, f.
Noted, bekannt.	Ferocity, Raserei, f.
Spot, Fleck, m.	Incredible, unglaublich.
Surrounding, umliegend.	Villager, Dorfbewohner, m.
Adjacent, benachbart.	Nightfall, Dunkelwerden, n.
To increase their wages, ihren [Lohn zu erhöhen.	

92.

Dike, Deich ; Damm, m.	Fancy, Neigung, f.
Dutch, Holländer, m.	Black Forest, Schwarz=
Trade, handeln.	[wald, m.

93.

Sunset, Sonnenuntergang, m.	Beneath, unter.
Sight, Schauspiel, n.	Afford, darbieten.
View, Anblick, m.	Vision, Anblick, m.
Balloon-trip, Luftreise, f.	Witness, Augenzeuge sein.
Altitude, Höhe, f.	Spectacle, Schauspiel, n.
Orb, Kreis, m ; Scheibe, f.	Magnificent, herrlich.
Apparently, scheinbar.	Description, Art ; Beschreib=
Ere long, bald.	[ung, f.

94.

Ferocious, wild.	Musk-ox, Moschusthier, n.
Grizzly bear, der graue Bär, m.	Rattlesnake, Klapper=
Raccoon, Waschbär, m.	[schlange, f.
Zone, Zone, f ; Erdgürtel, m.	In common, gemeinschaftlich

95.

Trousers, Bumpfhosen, pl.
 Shave, scheeren.
 Top-lock, Scheitellöcke, f.
 Plaited, geflochten.

Cue, Bopf, m.
 Clumsy, plump.
 Embroidered, gestickt.
 Toddle, matscheln.

96.

Made his escape, entfloß.
 Threaten, drohen.
 Enrage, wüthend machen.
 Creature, Geschöpf, n.

Induce, bewegen.
 Opposite, gegenüber.
 Secured, befestigt.

97.

Farewell, Lebewohl, n.
 Magyar, Maghar; Ungar, m.
 Sorrow, Trauer, f.
 Behold, schauen.
 Summit, Gipfel, m.
 Fixed, geheftet.
 Overwhelmed, überwältigt.
 Anguish, Qual, f.
 Overshadowed, verdunkelt.
 Bosom, Brust, f.
 Forge, schmieden.
 Sacred, heilig.
 Brow, Stirne, f.
 Withering, welk machend.

Despair, Verzweiflung, f.
 In thy behalf, zu deinen
 [Gunsten.
 Principle, Grundsatz, m.
 Faded, verblühen.
 Forces, Streitkräfte, pl.
 Tomb, Gruft, f.
 Grasp, Griff, m.
 Tyranny, Tyrannei, f.
 Vitals, Lebenstheile, pl.
 Blighting, vernichtend.
 Curse, Fluch, m.
 Oppression, Unterdrückung, f.

98.

Gypsy, Zigeuner, m.
 Tent, Zelt, n.
 Descendant, Nachkomme, m.
 Refuse, sich weigern.

Compare, vergleichen.
 Examine, prüfen.
 Mark, Zeichen, n.
 Describe, beschreiben.

Submit, sich unterwerfen.
 Conqueror, Eroberer, m.
 Fare, Fahrgeld, n.
 Touched, gerührt.
 Compassion, Mitleid, n.
 Gang, Bande, f.
 Stroller, Strolch; Stromer, m.
 Attraction, Anziehungskraft, f.
 Abound, Ueberfluß haben.

Prove, sich erweisen.
 Understanding, Auffas-
 [sungsgabe, f.
 Eminence, Höhe; Erhaben-
 [heit, f.
 Talent, Anlage, f; Talent, n.
 Knowledge, Kenntniß, f.
 Minister, Gesandte, m.

99.

Service, Dienst, m.
 Oppress, unterdrücken.
 Impose, auflegen.
 Consent, Zustimmung, f.
 Compel, zwingen.
 War, Krieg, m.
 Dreadful, schrecklich.
 Battle, Schlacht, f.
 Fight, sechten; schlagen.
 Endure, erdulden.
 Cause, Sache, f.
 Successful, erfolgreich.
 Acknowledge, anerkennen.

Independence, Unabhängig-
 [keit, f.
 Prudence, Klugheit, f.
 Result, Ausgang, m.
 Indebted, verpflichtet.
 Rank, Rang, m.
 Maintain, halten.
 Chosen, erwählt.
 Retire, sich zurückziehen.
 Estate, Landitz, m; Besitz-
 [thum, n.
 Mourn, trauern.

100.

Tact, Tact, m; Bartgefühl, n.
 Versus, gegen.
 Sober, nüchtern.
 Grave, gesetzt; ernsthaft.
 Respectable, achtungswerth.

Interpreter, Ausleger, m.
 Riddle, Räthsel, n.
 Surmounter, Ueberwinder, m.
 Difficulty, Schwierigkeit, f.
 Remover, Wegräumer, m.

Sense, Sinn, m.	Solitude, Einsamkeit, f.
Keen, scharf.	Society, Gesellschaft, f.
Lively, lebhaft.	Momentum, Bewegungs-
Touch, Gefühl, n.	[trieb, m.

101.

Contrast, Gegensatz, m.	Piety, Frömmigkeit, f.
Gallant, tapfer.	Profaneness, Unchlosigkeit, f.
Adversary, Gegner, m.	Constancy, Beständigkeit, f.
Roman, Römer, m.	Baseness, Niederträchtig-
Garrison, Besatzung, f.	[keit, f.
Maimed, verstümmelt.	Continence, Enthaltam-
Battered, zermalmt.	[keit, f.
Gladiator, Kämpfer, m.	Lust, Lust, f.
Miserable, elend.	Equity, Billigkeit, f.
Outcast, verworfen.	Fortitude, Tapferkeit, f.
Horde, Horde, f.	Prudence, Klugheit, f.
Chastity, Keuschheit, f.	Iniquity, Bosheit, f.
Contend, streiten.	Luxury, Schwelgerei, f.
Wantonness, Ueppigkeit, f.	Cowardice, Feigheit, f.
Purity, Reinheit, f.	Rashness, Tollkühnheit, f.
Pollution, Befleckung, f.	Virtue, Tugend, f.
Integrity, Aufrichtigkeit ;	Vice, Laster, n.
[Biederkeit, f.	Absolute, unbedingt.
Treachery, Verrath, m.	

102.

Season, Jahreszeit, f.	Washed, bespült.
Size, Umfang, m ; Größe, f.	Affect, beeinflussen.

103.

Burst, ausbrechen.	Strain, anstrengen.
Dart, schießen.	Cheer, aufmuntern.
Engine, Dampfsprize, f.	Gaze, anstarren.
Hose, Schlauch, m.	Darling, Liebling, m.
Hark, horch!	Generous, großmüthig.
Rescue, Rettung, f.	Admiration, Bewunderung, f.
Risk, wagen.	Satisfaction, Genugthuung, f.
Amid, mitten in—.	Self-sacrificing, selbstopfernd.
Hoist, aufziehen.	Exertion, Anstrengung, f.
Choke, ersticken.	In behalf, um—willen.
Snatch, wegreißen.	
Glimpse, Blick, m. To catch [a glimpse of him, ihn nur für [einen Augenblick zu sehen.	

104.

Crane, Kranich, m.	If it should fully succeed, [wenn es ihm völlig ge- [lingen würde.
Greedy, gierig.	Remove, entfernen.
Hastily, hastig.	Jaws, Kaden, m.
Swallow, schlucken; ver- [schlingen.	Beak, Schnabel, m.
Throat, Gurgel, f; Schlund, m.	Gently, sanft.
Eject, auswerfen.	Modestly, bescheiden.
Slide, gleiten.	Wretch, Wicht; Tropf, m.
Of no use, vergeblich.	Spare, schonen.
Miserably, jämmerlich.	Ingratitude, Undankbar- [keit, f.
Difficulty, Verlegenheit; [Schwierigkeit, f.	Assistance, Beistand, m.
Reward, Belohnung, f.	

105.

Instance, Beispiel, n.	Respiration, Athmen, n.
Confinement, Einsperrung, f.	Guard, Wache, f.
Atmosphere, Luft, f.	Induce, bewegen.
Vitiated, verdorben.	Aggravate, erschweren.
Repeatedly, wiederholentlich.	Distress, Drangsal, f.
Occurrence, Vorfall, m.	Confusion, Verwirrung, f.
Memorable, denkwürdig.	Amid, mitten unter.
Melancholy, traurig.	Horrid, schrecklich.
Reduced, zur Uebergabe ge-	Raving, Rasen, n.
[zwungen.	Delirium, Geistesvermi-
Dungeon, Kerker, m.	[rung, f.
Square, im Geviert.	Opprobrious, schmähtich.
Barred, vergittert.	Viceroy, Vizekönig, m.
Perspiration, Schweiß, m.	Provoke, aufreizen.
Ensue, eintreten.	Eager, begierig.
Intolerable, unerträglich.	Putrid fever, Faulstieber, n.

106.

Current, Meeresströmung, f.	Ruin, Ruine, f; Trümmer.
Moderate, mildern; mäßigen.	Castle, Schloß; Kastell, n.
Emerald Isle, Smaragd-	Abbey, Abtei, f.
[Insel, f.	Architecture, Baukunst, f.
Scenery of the wild western	Inferior, untergeordnet.
[coast district, Landschafts-	Comfortable, bequem.
[bild des wilden, westlichen	Thatched, strohggedekt.
[Küstenstriches.	Hovel, Hütte; Kötze, f.
Romantic, romantisch.	Apparent, ersichtlich.
Tourist, Reisende, m.	Hardened, gehärtet.

107.

Mandarin, Mandarine, m.	Bonze, Bonze, m.
Accost, anreden.	Jewel, Edelstein, m ; Ge- [schmeide, n.

108.

Capital, Hauptstadt, f.	Historical collections, Al- [terthums[sammlungen.
Empire, Reich; Kaiserthum, n.	Statue, Standbild, n ; Bild- [säule, f.
Inhabitant, Einwohner, m.	Rank, sich anreihen.
Dreary, öde ; traurig.	Promenading place, Promen- [ade, f
Plain, Ebene, f.	Jew, Jude, m.
Advantage, Vorzug, m.	
Palace, Palast, m.	

109.

Occur, stattfinden.	Recall to my mind, mir in's. [Gedächtniß rufen.
Proof, Beweis, m.	Innumerable, unzählig.
Affection, Zärtlichkeit, f.	Testimonial, Zeugniß, n.
Offering, Gabe, f.	Indebted, verbunden.
Token, Zeichen, n.	Fervent, innig.
Sentiment, Gefühl, n.	
Particularly, besonders.	

110.

Surpass, übertreffen.	Occupation, Beschäftigung, f
Transportation, Fort- [schaffung, f; Transport, m.	Variety, Verschiedenheit, f.
Silk, Seidenstoff, m.	Graceful, anmuthig.
Thread, Zwirn, m.	Grotesque, wunderbarlich; pos- [sirllich.
Muslin, Musselin, m ; Kessel- [tuch, n.	Article, Gegenstand, m.
	Exportation, Ausfuhr, f.

Jewelry, Goldwaare, f.	Whittle, schnitzeln.
Especially, besonders.	Toy, Spielzeug, n.
Wood-carving, Holz=	Cottage, Landhaus, n.
[schnitzen, n.	Chamois, Gemse, f.

III.

Signify, bedeuten.	Uniform, gleichförmig.
Float, schwimmen; treiben.	Current, Strömung, f.
Tide, Fluth, f.	In and out, durchgehends.
Adopt, annehmen.	Meander, sich krümmen ;
Elsewhere, anderswo.	[sich winden,
Possession, Besizung, f.	Loiter, trödeln; zögern.
Pronunciation, Aussprache, f.	Ripple, plätschern ; mur=
Flow, fließen.	[meln.
Bustle, tosen; lärmern.	Bend, Biegung, f.
Rush, rasen ; rauschen.	Thrifty, gesegnet ; wohl=
Rapid, Stromschnelle, f.	[habend.
Hurry, jagen; übereilen.	Angle, Winkel, m.
Forest flotsam, Waldabfälle.	Curve, krümmen; biegen.
Clog, anfüllen ; hemmen.	Land-sweep, Landstrich, m.
Channel, Flußbett, n; Kanal, m	Stretch, Lauf, m; Richtung;
None the less, nichtsdesto=	[Strecke, f.
[weniger.	Border, Grenze, f.
Sweet-voiced woman, Frau	Twin, Zwilling.
[mit lieblicher Stimme.	Tributary, Nebenfluß, m.
Brilliant, glänzend ; schim=	Cross, quer durchgehen.
[mernd.	Holds in its embrace, um=
Command, Verfügung, f.	[schlingt.

112.

Unity movement, Einheits- bestrebung, f.	Subscription, Unterschrift, f; [„Geldbeitrag,“ m.
Barely, kaum.	Complete, vollenden.
Devoted, gewidmet.	Figure, Gestalt, f; Bild, n.
Sculptor, Bildhauer, m.	Embossed, getrieben; [erhaben.
Conceive, ersinnen.	Wrought, bearbeitet.
Patriotic, vaterländisch.	Create, schaffen.
Gigantic, riesenhaft.	Consumed, angewandt.
Vanquisher, Besieger, m.	Model, Muster; Vorbild, n.
Monument, Denkmal, n.	Task, Aufgabe, f.
Enormous, außergewöhnlich.	Literally, buchstäblich.
Proportion, Verhältniß, n.	Immense, unermesslich.
Pedestal, Fußgestell n; [Sockel, m.	Unaided, ununterstützt.
Base, Grundlage, f.	Chosen, ausgewählt.
Site, Ort, m; Lage, f.	Imposing, Bewunderung er- [regend.
Position, Stellung, f.	Towers over, überragt.
Magnitude, Größe, f.	Principality, Fürstenthum, n.
Chimera, Hirngespinnst, n.	
Reality, Wirklichkeit, f.	

113.

Railroad centre, Eisenbahn- [Knotenpunkt, m.	Presents a peculiar and [striking appearance, macht [eine eigenthümliche und [auffallende Erscheinung.
Port of entry, Eingang- [hafen, m.	Cream, Rahm, m.
County seat, Sitz der Kreis- [regierung.	Affected, angegriffen.
County, Kreis; Gau, m; [Grafschaft, f.	Action, Wirkung, f.
Populous, bevölkert.	Element, Naturkraft, f; [Element, n; Urstoff, m.

Situated, gelegen.	Primary wheat market, Vor-
Direction, Richtung, f.	[kaufs-Weizenmarkt, m.
Parallel, gleichlaufend.	Grain storage capacity, Ge-
Is joined, vereinigt sich.	[laß für Getreidevorräthe.
Ascend, aufsteigen; hinauf-	Elevator, Getreidespeicher;
[gehen.	[Elevator, m.
Expend, ausgeben.	Varied, unterschiedlich.
Harbor, Hafen, m.	Extensive, ausgedehnt.
Chain, Kette, f.	Prosperity, Gedeihen, n.
Delicate, zart.	Rapidity, Schnelligkeit, f.

114.

Agriculture, Ackerbau, m.	Plantain, Pisang, m.
Suited to, passend für.	Cotton, Baumwolle, f.
Soil, Boden, m.	Date, Dattel, f.
Determine, entscheiden.	Palm, Palme, f.
Flourish, gedeihen; fortkom-	Bread-fruit, Brotfrucht, f.
[men.	Temperate, gemäßigt.
Torrid, heiß.	Portion, Theil, m.
Zone, Zone, f; Erdgürtel, m.	Frigid, kalt.
Banana, Banane; Paradies-	Vegetable, Pflanze, f.
[feige, f.	

115.

Advertisement, Anzeige, f;	Meet, sich versammeln.
[Bekanntmachung, f.	To take action, Schritte zu
To let, zu vermieten.	[thun.
Desirable, wünschenswerth.	Vicinity, Nachbarschaft, f.
No., Nummer, f.	Consider, in Erwägung
Apply, sich wenden.	[ziehen.
Artist, Künstler, m.	Propriety, Schicklichkeit, f.
Term, Bedingung, f.	Complete, vollendet.

Quarter, Vierteljahr, n.
 Address, adressiren.
 Depot, Bahnhof, m.
 Reference, Empfehlung, f.
 Education, Erziehung, f.
 Request, ersuchen.

Old Settlers' Reunion, Ver-
 [einigung alter Ansiedler.
 Participate, Theil nehmen.
 Genuine, echt.
 Celebration, Feier.
 Advisability, Rathsamkeit, f.

116.

Voyage of discovery, Ent-
 [deckungstreise, f.
 Archbishop, Erzbischof, m.
 Guest, Gast, m.
 Flatter, schmeicheln.
 Discoverer, Entdecker, m.
 On account of, wegen.
 Secretly, heimlich.
 Envy, beneiden.
 Outspokenly, mit Worten
 [angedeutet.
 Disparage, herabwürdigend.
 Merit, Verdienst, n.
 Undertaking, Unternehmen, n.
 Explore, erforschen.

Upright on one of its ends,
 [aufrecht auf die Spitze.
 Slight, leicht.
 Pressure, Druck, m.
 Flatten, abplatten.
 Exclaim, ausrufen.
 That does not amount to
 [much, daß bedeutet nichts.
 Artifice, Kunststück, n.
 Exactly, richtig.
 Solve, lösen.
 Comparatively, vergleich-
 [ungsweise.
 Thither, dorthin.

117.

Scene, Auftritt, m; Scene, f.
 Menagerie, Thiergarten, m.
 Lama, Lama; Schaflameel, n.
 Attempt, Anschlag; An-
 [griff, m.
 Fling, schleudern.
 Noose, Schlinge, f.

Commotion, Verwirrung, f.
 Scatter, sich zerstreuen.
 Baboon, Pavian, m.
 Scamper, ausreißern.
 Rafter, Sparren, m.
 There held on, hielten sich
 [daran fest.

Peril, Gefahr, f.
 Decide, entscheiden.
 Sagacious, scharfsinnig.
 Vigilant, wachsam.
 Bound, springen.
 Pursuit, Verfolgung, f.
 Trunk, Rüssel, m.
 Pitched her, warf sie kopfüber.
 Apartment, Raum, m.

Wink, blinzeln.
 Composure, Fassung, f.
 Combat, Kampf, m.
 Toss, aufwerfen.
 Exasperated, erbittert.
 Hurl, schleudern.
 Bruised, zerschlagen.
 Humbled, gedemüthigt.
 Slink, schleichen.

118.

Alps, Alpen.
 Winding, sich schlängelnd.
 Gable-end, Giebel, m.
 Balcony, Söller; Erker;
 [Balkon, m.
 Guitar, Guitarre, f.

Ivy, Epheu, m.
 Arched window, Bogen-
 [fenster n.
 Weaver, Weber, m.
 For instance, zum Beispiel

119.

Burial, Begräbniß, n.
 Indian chief, I n d i a n e r =
 [Häuptling.
 Small-pox, Blattern.
 Warrior, Krieger; Held, m.
 Concerning, betreffend.
 Exactly, genau.
 Sumptuous, kostbar; prächt.g.
 Robe, Staatskleid; Gewand, n.
 Equipped, ausgerüstet.
 Scalp, Kopfhaut, f.
 Lofty, erhaben.
 Bluff, Uferabhang, m.
 Tower, überragen.

Tribe, Stamm, m.
 Canoe, Kahn, m.
 Traverse, durchschiffen.
 Shield, Schild, m.
 Quiver, Köcher, m.
 Pemmican, Pemmikan, n.
 Tobacco-pouch, Tabakß=
 [beutel, m.
 Mystic charms, geheimniß=
 [volle Zaubereien.
 Blissful, selig.
 Palm, Fläche, f.
 Vermillion, Scharlachfarbe, f.
 Stamp, stempeln.

Magnificent, großartig.	Impress, Abdruck, m.
Prospect, Aussicht, f.	Turf, Rasenstück, n.
Summit, Gipfel, m.	Pile, Haufen; Stoß, m.
Steed, Hengst, m.	Combined, vereint.
Ceremony, feierlicher Ge- [brauch.	Memorial mound, Gedenk- [hügel, m.

120.

Bless, preisen; erheben.	Chamber, Gemach, n; Kam- [mer, f.
Garment, Gewand, n.	Chariot, Wagen; Kriegs- [wagen, m.
Stretch, ausbreiten.	Foundation, Grundfeste, f.
Beam, Schwelle, f; Balken, m.	

121.

Denunciation, Anklage, f.	Ministry, Amtsverwaltung, f
Reprehensible, tadelnswerth.	Stage-thunder, Theaterdon- [ner, m.
Rank, anrühlig.	Chant, singen.
Clamorous, lärmend.	Hymn, Loblied, n.
Opposition, Widerstand, m.	Immortal, unsterblich.
On a sudden, plötzlich.	Tyranny, Gewaltherrschaft, f
Silent, still.	Exercise, ausüben.
Unparalleled, unvergleichlich.	Vote, stimmen.
Profusion, Vergeudung, f.	Freedom, Freiheit, f.
Jobbing, Lohnarbeit, f; Glücks- [streiche.	Liberty, Freiheit, f.
Scandalous, [ch ä n d l i ch; [schimpflich.	

122.

Noble, edel.	Save, ausgenommen.
Conspirator, Verschworene, m.	Gentle, wohlgesittet.

123.

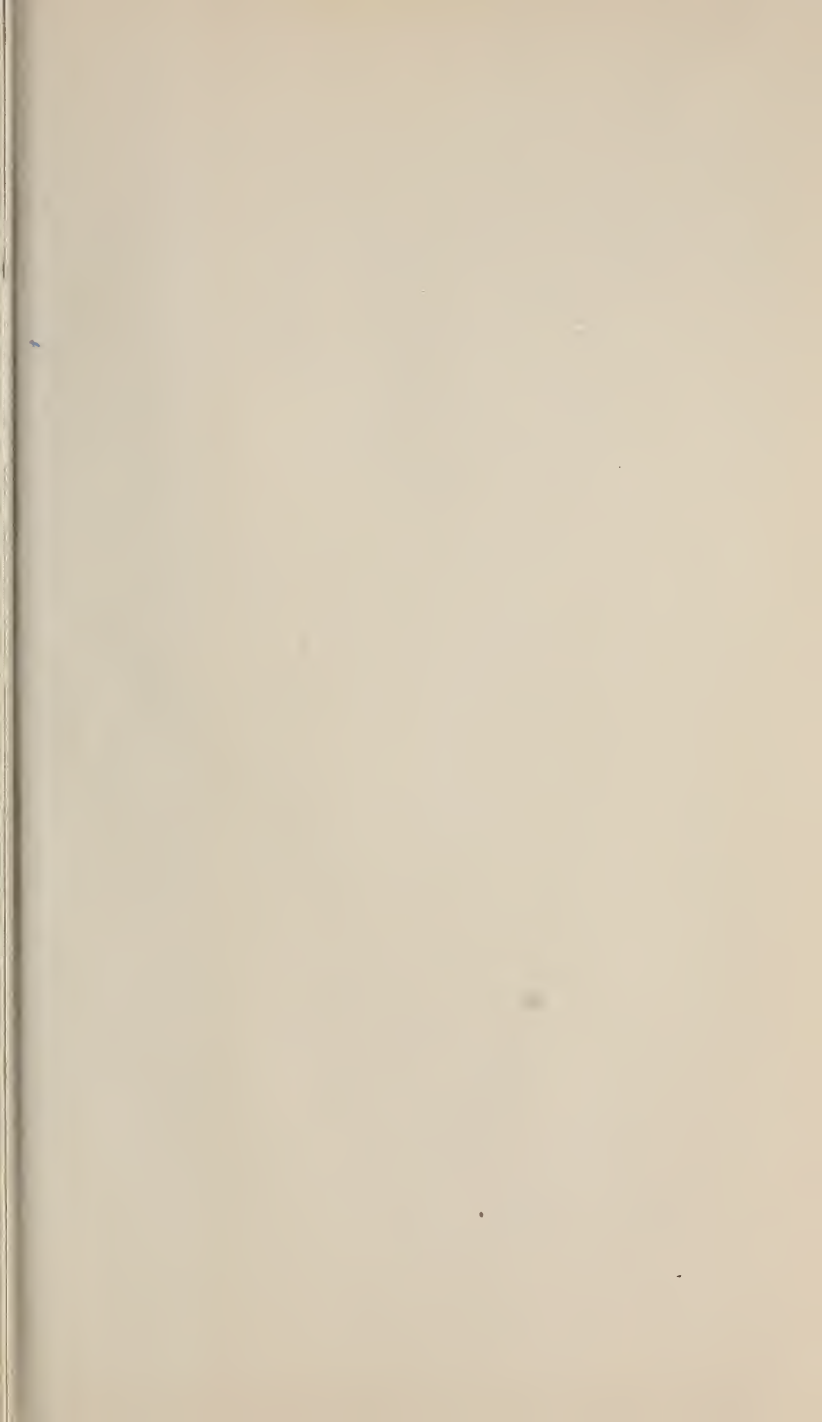
Whence, woher.	Wondrous, wunderbar.
Woe, Weh; Leiden, n.	Powerful, mächtig.
Tale, Märchen, n; Sage, f.	Melody, Melodie; Sang=
Departed, vergangen.	[weise, f.
Haunt, beschweren.	Nameless, namenlos.
Darken, dunkeln.	Longing, Sehnen, n.
Mountain-peak, Bergspitze, f.	Gulf, Abgrund; Strudel;
Sparkle, funkeln.	[Wirbel, m.
Yonder, drüben.	His gaze is fixed above, er
Maiden, Jungfrau, f.	[schaut in die Höhe.
Comb, kämmen.	Magic, bezaubernd.
Comb, Kamm, m.	

124.

Historian, Geschicht=	Consummate, vollkommen.
[schreiber, m.	State paper, Regierungs=
Brilliant, glänzend.	[Befehl, m.
Campaign, Feldzug, m.	Emancipation proclama=
Originality, Eigenthümlich=	[tion, Verkündigung der
[keit, f.	[Skavenbefreiung.
Rear, Hintergrund; Rücken, m.	Rebellious, aufständisch; re=
Admiral, Flottenbefehl=	[bellisch.
[haber; Admiral, m.	District, Kreis; Bezirk, m.
Invest, einschließen; berennen.	Enlist, sich einreihen.
Surrender, sich übergeben.	Service, Kriegsdienst, m.
Gun, Kanone, f; Geschütz, n.	Commander-in-chief, Ober=
Confederacy, Conföderation,	[befehlshaber; Generalis=
[f; Staatenbund, m.	[simus, m.
Enthusiastic, begeistert.	Intend, beabsichtigen.
Rejoicing, Freudenbezu=	Legally, gesetzlich.
[gung, f.	Abolished, aufgehoben.
Loyal, treugesinnt.	

Lodge, beherbergen ; unter=	Patrimony, Erbtheil, n.
[bringen.	Telegraphic line, Telegra=
Convenience, Gemächlich=	[phenlinie, f.
[keit, f	Message, Botschaft, f.
Comfort, Bequemlichkeit, f.	Relative, Verwandte, m.
Century, Jahrhundert, n.	Editor, Zeitungsschreiber, m
Propel, bewegen ; treiben.	Printer, Buchdrucker, m.
Silk-worm, Seidenraupe, f.	Throughout the world, auf
Shear, scheeren.	[der ganzen Welt.
Cutlery, Messer s c h m i e ß =	Likeness, Bildniß, n.
[waare, f.	Agency, Wirkung, f.
Pump, pumpen.	Wishing cap of the Arabian
Mineral, Mineral, n ; Erd=	[tales, Zauberhäppchen der
[körper, m.	[arabischen Märchen.
Correspondence, B r i e f =	Transport, versetzen.
[wechsel, m.	









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